PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
The only High Grade Tyre
Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XI NO. 35 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1923		
10th February	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,,	KHYBER	9,014
24th ,,	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,623
10th ,,	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,,	CHINA	7,952
24th ,,	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,,	MANTUA	10,908
7th April	MALWA	10,941
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,,	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,089
5th May	CALEDONIA	7,623
12th ,,	PLASSY	7,893
19th ,,	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
26th ,,	CHINA	7,952

*Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
24th February	MASULA*	7,261
10th March	MUNDRA*	7,275
16th ,,	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,,	MATIANA	8,900
13th April	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,,	MANTOLA	8,963
11th May	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,,	MERKARA	8,385

*Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923	
24th February	SOUDAN
10th March	SICILIA
28th April	SOUDAN
31st May	SICILIA

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Dongola for China.
9th March	MOLDAVIA	
6th April	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
9th Febry	VAKEELA	Busra viaKarachi 8 A. M.
10th ,,	LINGA	Karachi viaK'war
12th ,,	VITA	Karachi viaK'war
16th ,,	BANDRA	Busra viaK'war and Karachi.
21st ,,	KAROA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 128.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
13, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1230.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S. S. "Vittoria"	4300	10th February 1923
S. S. "Jalatarang"	4300	15th February 1923

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 19, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Awa Maru.	J. Saito.	6022	28 Jan.	10 Feb.
Tamba Maru.	N. Wada.	5845.	13 Feb.	27 Feb.
Moji Maru	Y. Tomioka	8757	17 Feb.	28 Feb.
Bangkok Maru	K. Tsutsumi	5059	2 March	14 March
Kobun Maru		4460	7th Mar	17th Mar
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	16 March	30 March

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

KHANDWANI STEAMSHIP LINE

S. S. "ORURO"

will sail on or about the 10th instant, with Passengers and Cargo for Persian Gulf Forts, will also take Transhipment Cargo for Baghdad via Basra.

Accommodation for 1st, 2nd and Deck Class Passengers.

For rates of Freight and Passage, please apply to:—
DADA MIA KHANDWANI,
389, Memonwada Street, Pydhoni, Bombay.
(Tele. No. 2296.)

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
E. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.
(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£ 5,228,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£6,638,400
(At Par Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES:
LONDON:
8, Bishopsgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
61, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambuco, do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL: Aveiro, Beja Braganza, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS.—Punchal (Maderia), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Bissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa, (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malange, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete. Quelimane, Mosambique Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA: Macau.
TIMOR:—Dili.
Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.
Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.
C. DE SEABRA.
Acting Manager.

INSURANCE

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL
ATTRACTIVE PLANS
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

RESULT OF 5TH VALUATION.
A BONUS of Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1922 on all with Profit Policies.
SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager
CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINE PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET FORT, BOMBAY

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH
THE
INDUSTRIAL & RUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.
(Head Office:—113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve funds F42,105,211 £3,508,767
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE, HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Samarang
Banddoeng	Medan	Soerabaia
Cheribon	Penang	Sole
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Re. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE, Hornby Road.
D. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

INSURANCE

FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR LIFE
INSURANCE
ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS.

LIFE:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada.
FIRE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd (India):
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd. (Singapore).
The Home Insurance Co. of New York.
MARINE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. (Amsterdam).
MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation Limited.

Universal Buildings—4951, Cwasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 3600.

PERODONT
(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE.
PERODONT protects the teeth from decay.
PERODONT keeps the teeth always white.
PERODONT is free from injurious drugs.
Price 8 Annas per tube,
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY,
SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT.
DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES.

Fuel, Steel, Wire Rope Corsar Bros, Cauvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

OFFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Mazagaon.
Telephone 2457.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 — — 20%
Dividend declared 1922 — — 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%
The Safest Office for Life Insurance of the poor. Premium Re. 1/-or-/8/-per mensem. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY: 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department "The Bombay Chronicle, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU LADY, age over 30 knowing Hindi and English, to serve as a Teacher and a Companion. Apply to Box No. 8980, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6264

WANTED—DRAWING MASTER with teacher's certificate. Apply stating salary required to CHAIRMAN Jubilee Institution Umreth.
A. R.6288.

WANTED.—An intelligent JUNIOR TYPIST with mercantile experience. Apply stating salary to Box No. 9015, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6409

WANTED.—Immediately a SURVEYOR on a consolidated salary of Rs. 80 per mensem for road survey and preparation of projects. Apply with copies of testimonials to RAO SAHEB R. R. ABHYANKER, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, Chanda, C. P.
A 15625

WANTED—Expert TYPIST CLERK knowing Gujarati and Maharati. Salary Rs. 50/- P. M. Apply Box No. 9013 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6392

WANTED—MECHANICAL ENGINEER with long experience and capable of attending to erection and working of machinery and boilers and electrical installation. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 9001 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R6351

WANTED—A Competent SHORTHAND TYPIST, must be an able Correspondent, well-up in English; knowledge of Gujerati essential. Only experienced need apply personally to F. K. MODY & SONS, Timber Merchants, Mazagaon Reay Road, between 4 to 6 p.m.
A R6389

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from influential Gentlemen or Firms to represent as Chief Agents for Central Provinces for a well established purely Indian Life Office. One with Insurance knowledge and capacity of organising preferred. Terms, Allowance and Commission. Apply Box No. 9014, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6405

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two day's free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—First class pucca built GODOWN with stone floor, 3,250 square feet, near Byculla Club. Apply MACLEOD & CO., Sultan Building, Fort Street.
C15583

TO BE LET—Ground and second floor of a Bungalow No. 41-43, Pedder Road. Apply at the place.
C R6344

TO LET—FLATS in "Adorn House", Sopari-bag Road, Parel. Apply Messrs. CASSAM KARMALLY & CO., 204, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi.
C R6333

TO LET—BLOCKS, GARAGE and open space at New Nagpada. Apply HIRJI GOVINDJI & CO., 82, Baroda Street, Telephone No. 1697.
C R6399

TO LET.—Well ventilated new family blocks and rooms at cheap rent. Apply owner SHRINIVAS BANGALOW Matunga, (G. I. P.)
C R6403

TO LET—At Borivli, well furnished GROUND FLOOR with best accommodation and also adjoining separate bungalow, having spacious garden with good well water. 10 minutes' walk from station. See DHARAMDAS DWARKADAS, Boti Mansion, Sandhurst Road, from 9 to 10 a.m.
C R6381

TO BE LET.—In Parts of Whole. Very spacious and well situated pucca-built fire proof premises at the Velland, Bombay next to Maharaja Scindia's Palace, very suitable for Show Rooms, Garage, large Godowns Workshops, Factory or Stores. Area 40600 sq. feet, with or without adjacent land. Apply to BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, Limited, 16 New Queen's Road, Bombay.
C15245

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRIC MOTORS available from stock in sizes of 3 to 75 B.H.P. for 230 or 460 Volts A. C. Supply and 1 to 20 B.H.P. for 230 or 460 Volts D. C. Supply, at lowest prices from THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Circle, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K I

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, Meerut. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860.) Please apply to Dr. K. E. GUPTA, M.D. (Homoeo.), Principal, for prospectus to learn and secure diplomas of Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry.
M R6248

SPORTS.

Attention Please!

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
RACING EXPERT'S SELECTIONS.

WHISPERING paid Rs. 219/8—68/8.
MANDARIN paid Rs. 157/8—34/8.

They were EXCLUSIVE WIN SELECTIONS OF

Racing Expert

for the 2nd Day of the Big Meeting

He also selected KOKAB, FLAMING ORB, MARSHAL PETAIN, besides other placed horses.

WRITE TO HIM TO
Post Box 599, G.P.O., BOMBAY.

HOW TO FIND OUT WINNERS in Races. Buy from A. M. MULLA & Co., opposite Goculdas Hospital.
S R15658

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—35 Platt Bros S. R. GINS, complete and 35-40 N.H.P. Boiler with Compound Steam-Engine (must be in good order) Write with full particulars to K.G. NAMJOSHI, Engineer, Behind Thakurdwar Post Office Bombay No. 2.
P. R.6321.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

RS. 50 and upwards.—A chance for persons desirous of owning a Typewriter. We have a number of machines for your selection. No reasonable offer refused. WARDEN & Co., Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone 1331.
T 15526

PIANO REPAIRS—Skilfully executed at minimum cost. Best materials guaranteed. R. MASTER, Moos Building, Grant Road.
T R6378

PURE SWADESHI SILK KHADDAR, specially used for Gent's suits. Very durable, simple and cheap. For samples. Apply GANGA STORES, Kasganj U. P.
T 16287

HAND WOVEN JHANG MADE best cheapest and pure KHADDAR. Hand spun, both wharf and woof, in chequred cloth dhoti and Khaddar. Trial orders solicited. SETH BOGAL RAM SHANTI LAL, Bankers and khaddar merchant Maghiana Jhang, Punjab.
T R6199

KASHMIR TWEEDS pure wool, suit length (7½ yds. by 24 in.) Rs. 11. Mention shade while ordering. Kashmir pure saffron Rs. 1-14 a tola. Silk embroidered leather hand-bags for ladies Rs. 2-8. Concession to trade. KASHMIR STANDARD TRADING Co., Srinagar.
T R6209

FOR SALE.—27 lakh pounds of good steam-pressed hay of 1922 at Rs. 6/8 per thousand pounds, and 30 lakh pounds of current pressing at Rs. 8/8 per thousand pounds, delivered F. O. R. Amargarh (B. B. and C. I. Ry.), 377 miles from Bombay. For further particulars apply to:—C. ALBERTS, Divisional Forest Officer, Mhow, C. I.
Hemgin, dated 20/1/23.
T R6406

FOR SALE.—WILLOW WICKER HAMPERS. Excellent Government Surplus Hampers, green Willesden canvas lined, fitted cloth mounted tray. Removeable partition, size 28" by 13" by 16", leather corners, leather handles, varnished light chocolate. Iron hasp and staple with sliding bolt, waterproof canvas on top. Useful for camp rail or motor, Rs. 15. Apply:—C. I. EQUIPMENT DEPOT, Mhow, C. I.
T R6407

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft natural wool. Choicest designs and selected shades of every colour. Fashionable yet respectable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7½ yards x 24 inches) Rs. 12. Coat length (5 yards) Rs. 9. Makes charming coat. Hand-picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2-12-0 per tola. We supply everything of KASHMIR at competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE. Srinagar, Kashmir.
T. R.6326.

PROFESSION

"WHITE LEPROSY."

PERFECTLY CURED in a week's application, failing which price must be refunded. Price Rs. 3/8 per box. Bahar-e-Husu—It removes blotches, pimples, black spots and spots of Small-pox and imparts fascinating and charming beauty. Price Rs. 4 per tin. MANAGER, Maqbool-i-am, Faridi-Dawakhana, No. 65, Darbhanga.
R6357

WHITE LEPROSY.

SURELY CURED IN ONE DAY.

WHITE SPOTS are changed at once on applying 3 times only by its quick marvellous effect. Price returned if not cured. Small tin Rs. 3-8, big Rs. 6.

FACE POWDER.—It removes blotches pimples, black spots etc., from the face and imports fascinating complexion and charming beauty. Rs. 4/5 per tin.

FAQIR'S GIFTS.—A most successful remedy for destroying the spots of small-pox. Rs. 4/5 per tin.

FAQIRI MEDICAL STORE No. 6. Darbhanga. (Bihar).
R6324

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

REGULATION AND CONTROL OF SKY-SIGNS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS DRAWN to Sections 328 and 328A of the City of Bombay Municipal Act which prohibit all persons from erecting, exhibiting, fixing or retaining without the written permission of the Municipal Commissioner, any sky-signs and advertisements upon any land, trees, poles, tanks, buildings, walls, etc., whether public or private except under certain circumstances specified therein. Any person erecting, exhibiting, fixing or retaining such sky-signs or advertisements without permission is liable on prosecution to a penalty of Rs. 100 under each of the Sections.

Orders have been issued to the Municipal Executive to enforce the observance of this provision of the law.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 7th February, 1923.
C15656

NOTICE.

KANERI CAVES, BORIVLI.

VISITORS to the Kaneri Caves are warned that the whole of my jungle of Magathana (which includes the Kaneri Caves) is CLOSED on SUNDAY 18th February, 1923 and no one will be allowed to enter the said Jungle on that day.

JANMAYJAY CHUBILDAS,
Proprietor Magathana and Kaneri Caves,
BORIVLI.
Dated the 6th Februaary, 1923.
CR6369

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE SHRIKRISHNA STORES CO., LTD., will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and SUNDAY, the 10th and 11th instant, for Special Stock-Taking.

MATHURADAS G. RAJA,
Managing Director.

Krishna Building,
Hornby Road, Fort.
C15655

NOTICE FOR SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one secondhand Ten ton Steam Road Roller by Messrs. Avelling and Porter, Ltd., is to be Sold by Public Auction on 26th February, 1923, at Baroda at 2 p.m. in the Pipe Testing Yard workshop, opposite Baroda Station.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned. The roller can be seen in the Pipe Testing Yard during office hours except Sundays and Holidays.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
City Division.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Baroda City Division,
Baroda, 3rd February, 1923.
C15631

FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the undernoted stocks—Immediate Clearance.

PORTLAND CEMENT.
1,700 casks "Titan" Brand.
LEATHER BELTING ENGLISH.
1¼in. 12,000 feet.
1½in. 2,700 feet.
2½in. 6,900 feet.
3in. 5,100 feet.
4in. 3,300 feet.
5in. 1,200 feet.

ALLEN BROS. & CO. (INDIA), LTD.,
Canada Building,
Home Street, Bombay.
C15657

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of VISHWANATH SADASHIV PATHARE, of Bombay Kshatriya Hindu inhabitant, late draftsman in the Service of the Burma Oil Co., Ltd., at Sewri Bombay, residing at date of death at Worli outside the Fort of Bombay, married. ..... Deceased.

BAI LAXMIBAI, widow of Vishwanath Sadashiv Pathare of Bombay Kshatriya Hindu inhabitant, widow of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Worli outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this fifth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 6th day of February, 1923.
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
15662.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients DATTARAM JANARDHAN MHATRE and Bai CHANDRABHAGABAI, widow of Janardhan Mahadeo Mhatre, have contracted to purchase from Gajanan Nathoba Naik and others, the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon or in respect of the said property or part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, equitable-mortgage or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and also to the undersigned at their office at Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that the portion of the Bombay Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Moogbhat Cross Lane, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 603 and Street No. 62 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New No. 1384. Old Survey No. 502 and New Survey No. 7574 and containing by admeasurement 238 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East partly by the property of Framji Cawasji and partly by the property of Haji Badroodin bin Haji Allauddin Jitekar, on the West by the Mugbhat Cross Lane, on the North by the portion allotted to the share of Janardhan Mahadev and others and on the South by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Govind Balaji Kallay.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1923.
SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C15652

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 372 of 1923.

NEMCHAND LALLUBHAI HAJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff

vs.

(1) JAMNADAS MORARJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, (2) JEHANGIRJI BHICAJI, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, and (3) HIRACHAND VASANJI, (4) JAGABHAI BHOGILAL and (5) RAJENDRA SOMNARAYEN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, all of them being five of the members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, now styled the Native Stock Exchange for and on behalf of themselves and all other the members of the said Association other than the plaintiff abovenamed ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mulla on the 29th day of January, 1923, notice under Order Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure is hereby given to the members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, now styled the Native Stock Exchange that the plaintiff abovenamed has with the permission of this Hon'ble Court instituted this suit against the defendants Nos. 1 to 5 abovenamed being members of the said Association for and on behalf of themselves and all other the members of the said Association other than the plaintiff abovenamed for the following reliefs, namely:—

That the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 20,600 mentioned in the plaint herein with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of November 1920 till judgment, costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment, and that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 20th day of February, 1923.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. H. HOWARD.

The 7th day of February, 1923.
Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C15653

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHAH HIRALAL HARKISONDAS, late of Bombay, Visa Nagar Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, living on the income of the property, who resided at Dady Seth Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

SHA MANILAL RANCHHODDAS, of Bombay, Visa Nagar Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Broker in Silver Bars, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executor named in the Will of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Second day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. H. HOWARD.

The 2nd day of February, 1923.
Messrs. MULJEE THAKARDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C15654

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN STEELS COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 31st day of March, 1923, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos, of 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.

Dated this 6th day of February, 1923.
(Sd.) A. G. MOHILE,
for Messrs. Captain and Vaidya,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 6th day of February, 1923.
A. G. MOHILE,
for Messrs. Captain and Vaidya,
Attorneys for the Petitioners,
121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
C15651

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF OREGON PINE TIMBER.

By order of Messrs. Millars' Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Esmail Ebrahim & Co. Banian Road, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 15th February, 1923, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Victoria House Depot, Victoria Road, Byculla the following:—

Best Oregon Pine 12 ins x 1½ ins Lengths 18 ft. to 36 ft. measuring about Tons. 20.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, CANVAS AND DRILL BAGS, DECEASED'S FURNITURE, SAFE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing rooms sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, dining table, writing tables, office tables, racks, tea-poys, sideboard, cupboards, book stands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

By order of the Post Master General of Bombay:—Canvas and drill bags, hurricane lanterns, ink bottles, leather goods, clocks, etc., etc.

By order of H. C. B. Mitchell Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Bomanji H. Generalna, dining table, screens, iron beds, easy chairs, sofas, cupboards, meatsafe, medicine chest, cooking utensils, safe, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable immovable Property, situate at Arab Lane, Grant Road.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 4224 of 1921.

Haya, widow, and others ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Haya and others ..... Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under instructions from Mr. Shaikh Mustafa bin Abdul Latif, Receiver and Special Commissioner appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions given in the Consent Decree dated the 1st day of February, 1922, made in Suit No. 4224 of 1921, wherein Haya, widow, and others are the plaintiffs and Haya and others are the defendants, the following property will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 9th February, 1923, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time), on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the West side of Grant Road Cross Lane, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (3,441) square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 484, New No. 14002, Old Survey No. 24, and New Survey No. 6958, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 2482 to 2491, Street Nos. 16 and 1 to 10, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Jamsetji Ruttonji, on or towards the East by the Grant Road Cross Lane aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property of Shri Venkati Sakharam Gopaldas and on or towards the West by the property of Nagoo Ashimoran together with their appurtenances.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver and Special Commissioner, at their office, Old Agra Bank Buildings, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 25, Hummam Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4982.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will set by Public Auction to-day FRIDAY, the 9th February, 1923, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club the following goods:—

A quantity of unserviceable Medical Stores, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 119 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction to-day FRIDAY, the 9th February, 1923, at 4 p. m. (S. T.) at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, near Old Troop Shed, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba in Mr. Mohomedally Essabhoy's godown.

119 Bales Cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 10th Feb., 1923 at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 202-204: 30-34: 46: 48-50: 511: Case No. 99: 350: 353: 354: 34: 1st Nowroji Hill Road and Dongri Street.

Building St. Nos. 22: Case No. 10: Mazagaon. Road

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.
MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STORES.

Auction Sale of a large quantity of Miscellaneous Medical and Surgical Stores, such as surgical instruments (Forceps, Scissors, Knives, Lancets, Needles, etc.), Drugs and Chemicals, Tablets, (Medicinal, Hypodermic, Opthalmic) Field Equipment, Dressings, Veterinary Stores, Veterinary companions; Officers Chests, Tooth Rasps, Air cushions, splints, Kettles of sterilisers, Hypodermic syringes, Corkscrews, Tin cutters, Wire cutters, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th February, 1923, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Surplus Stores Depot, Colaba (Barrack Master's yard) opposite old Colaba Railway Station, the above mentioned goods.

Many attractive and useful lots will be put up to suit both large and small buyers. Medical practitioners and Merchants will find lots to suit their wants.

Single items as well as large quantities will be put up for sale.

A deposit of 50 per cent in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the Office of the Controller (sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Estate, or at the abovementioned place of sale or at the office of the undersigned and which will be read out at the commencement of the auction sale.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Portable Steam Engines; Steam Cranes; Drop Forged Spanners; Gas Meters; Rotary Converters; New Armatures for Dynamos; Twist Drills; Ballast Screens; Drilling Machines; Metal Alloy; Air Receivers; Wagons; Steam Winding Engine; Steam Boilers; Portable Bailing Presses; Spades and Shovels; Grabs; Marshall Steam Tractors; Steel Frame work for Shed; Steel Tyres; Bulb Angles; Miscellaneous tools, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th February, 1923 and on the following days at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Government Stores, Haji Bunder, Sewree, the above mentioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cen. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 229 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 17th February, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at O. Shed Grain Depot, Sewree, Mazagaon Tank Bunder, on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following Cotton that Salved from the late fire, that occurred in Messrs. the Japan Cotton Trading Co.'s Jetha.

229 Bales Cotton (Bengal, Hingoh and Khandwa), slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th Feb. 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.
AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER.

Consisting of sawn timber and also bullis lying at Telegraph Plots Nos. 1, 2, and 3 at the Cotton Depot, Mazagaon, Sewree Reclamation.

Under instructions of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores and pursuant to an order of the High Court, dated the 1st of February, 1923, Messrs. MEHTA & CO will sell by public auction to-day, FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the abovementioned Cotton Depot the abovementioned timber and bullis.

The conditions of sale can be had on application to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th February, 1923.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
130, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED VELVETS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2416 of 1921. Pathan vs. Blascheck Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 10th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms on account and at the risk of Mr. Sadashiv Rajaram Desai of Moti Bazar.

H. B. and C. 858—No. 743 to 747.
5 Cases plain Velvet each 21 pieces, 17½ to 18 inch each about 564 to 579 yards.
H. B. and C. 554—No. 5006 to 5007
2 Cases silk Embroidered Velvet each 80 pieces 22 inch about 400 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CIGARETTE CASES & LIGHTERS AND GIGARRETTE CASES & LIGHTERS AND GOLD FOUNTAIN PENS, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Banks and offices concerned.
1 Parcel containing, 9ct. gold cigar and cigarette cases and lighters and 18 ct. gold fountain pen.
8 pieces Cheviots.
37 pieces artificial silk fancies.
By order of Messrs. Carimbhai Ebrahim and Sons Ltd.
One lot about 47 P. C. Ceiling fans.

AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred office Shigram.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landau.
1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 English Landau.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, PEARL, DIAMOND AND RUBY ORNAMENTS AND SILVER VESSELS.

Suit No. 36 of 1918.

Advocate-General

VS.

Bai Monghibai

Pursuant to the Order of the High Court herein Messrs BENNETT & CO. will, to-day FRIDAY, the 9th February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms

Gold ornaments, such as Kandora, Jheda, Sanklas, Kadas, patlis, Bangles, Ratlis with Goongri Necklace, buttons, Todas, Kanttees, Jumkhas, pearl ornaments such as bangles of 2 strings, rairals, vanks, pochis, Toranmalla loose pearls, chakda, kanta silver ornaments such as charvi, kundi, thalis, kalashias, gulabdani, vatkas mundura, sanklas, etc. etc.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FINE ORIENTAL PEARLS.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5417 of 1922, Messrs: BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

One parcel of 3 Bunches graduated Fine Oriental Pearls consisting of:—
One Bunch of 12 Strings of 474 Pearls 207.50 carats or 60 chows. Second Bunch of 16 Strings 740 Pearls 204.90 carats or 37½ chows and third Bunch of 21 Strings of 1179 Pearls 185.60 carats or 19½ chows.
The above will be on view two days before the sale.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

EMPRESS THEATRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
FUN FRIDAY
All-Comic Programme
including
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"THE ROUSTABOUT."

Maharastra Natak Mandali
will stage at
BOMBAY THEATRE
AT
GRANT ROAD
NEW PLAY ! NEW PLAY !
MAYECHA POOT.
(by Mr. Joshi, author of VICHITRA LILA)
ON
Saturday, 10th Feb. 1923 (9 p. m., Night)
and
Sunday, 11th Feb. 1923 (3-30 p. m.) Noon.
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA
A SUPERB UNIVERSAL JEWEL PRODUCTION
8 Reels—8,000 feet—To-Night for the last time.
"THE STORM"
featuring the popular Stars
HOUSE PETERS & VIRGINIA VALLI
"THE STORM"
NO COMEDY OR GAZETTE IN THE PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT: ; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD TELEPHONE NO. 3455.
TO-DAY & THIS WEEK
After a long interval
Shakuntala or the Lost Ring
(THE FAMOUS STORY BY MAHAKAVI KALIDAS.)

THE MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS
TO-NIGHT
TH
National Film Co's
mythological production
VAMAN AVATAR
OR
BALI RAJA.
NEXT WEEK
A sensational Indian mythological production
MAHA NANDA
produced by SHRIYUT PHALKE
The famous producer of BIRTH of KRISHNA.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Saturday 10th February 1923 (Night 8 P. M.)
SAUBHADRA.
Sunday 11th February 1923 (Noon 3 P. M.)
MANAPAMANA.
Manager.

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
Will Be Shortly Staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT
NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
NEW PLAY OF 3 HOURS
Turungachya Darat
(On the Threshold of Jail)
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
on
SATURDAY the 10th Feb. 1923 at 9 p. m. Sharp (S. T.) and
SUNDAY the 11th Feb. 1923 at 3 p. m. Sharp (S. T.)
at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Plans and Tickets at the Company's Residence in Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.
PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,
Proprietors.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES Ltd.
ANNA PAVLOVA
TO-DAY FRIDAY, 9th at 5-30.
SPECIAL MATINEE
In aid of Madame Pavlova's Home for Russian Refugee children, St. Cloud, Paris.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M
SPECIAL REQUEST PROGRAMME.
Plans at ROSE & Co., Ltd., up to 6 p. m.
After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE
Direction Madan Theatres Ltd.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
FUN FRIDAY
All-Comic Programme
including
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"SHOULDER ARMS."

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT——3RD WEEK
Present
Pathe superb Serial
THE SEVEN PEARLS
(3 Episodes Reels)
Romance ! Thrill !! Adventure !!!
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK
NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
PRESENTS
DAMAJI
Note the change in time and rates:—
Sunday 3 Shows:—7-0, 8-45 & 10-30.
Wednesday 2 Shows:—5-15 & 7-0.
On other days 4 Shows:—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30.
Saturday, Bank Holidays and Amavasya extra Show:—3-30 p. m.
OUR RATES:—
Box seat Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1-8.
Reserved Re. 1. 1st class gallery As. 12. 1st class As. 9. Second class As. 7 and 3rd class As 4.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 8.

S S Eastern Knight, Musselwhite, New York.
S S Willaston, Jones, Genoa.

S S Eastern Knight:—The Volkart Brothers' steamer Eastern Knight, 1588 tons, Captain A Musselwhite, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Willaston:—The Scindia Navigation Co's steamer Willaston, 3602 tons, Captain R H Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with ballast.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Baron Eleta, MacDonald, Rangoon.
S S Bramfels, Thyer, Hamburg.
S S Clan Macnab, Summer, Rotterdam.
S S Varela, Harvey, Busrah.
S S Masoola, Hollman, Karachi.
S S War Cuta, Duncan, Akyab.
S S Binfield, Fea, Akyab.
S S Karapara, Walker, Durban.

S S Baron Eleta:—The steamer Baron Eleta, 2775 tons, Captain J MacDonald, will sail today from harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Bramfels:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Bramfels, 3559 tons, Captain J A Thyer, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Clan Macnab:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, 3816 tons, Captain N Summer, will sail to-day from harbour for Rotterdam with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela, 1932 tons, Captain G J Harvey, will sail to-day from harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Masoola:—The B I S N Co's steamer Masoola, 4454 tons, Captain R A Hollman, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi with a same bottom cargo.

S S War Cuta:—The B I S N Co's steamer War Cuta, 1488 tons, Captain J R Duncan will sail to-day from harbour for Akyab with ballast.

S S Binfield:—The B I S N Co's steamer Binfield, 3660 tons, Captain H Fea, will sail to-day from harbour for Akyab with ballast.

S S Karapura:—The B I S N Co's steamer Karapura, 3160 tons, Captain M Walker, sailed yesterday from harbour for Dunkirk with a general cargo and passengers.

The following vessels began to laad yesterday:—
Steamer Serana for Trieste.
Steamer Narkunda for Australia.
Steamer Bavdra for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Willaston for Dunkirk.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Trafford Hall, 3437, Kachi, 10/2, K N & Co.
2 Kaiser-I-Hind 5989, London 10/2 M M & Co.
3 Elepia, 4002, Liverpool, 21/2, Graham & Co.
4 Cl Murdoch, 3683, N.F. N.F., J Finlay.
5 Kyber, 5683, London, 17/2, M M & Co.
6 Gutenfels 5823, Kachi 15/2, Graham & Co
7 Chyebassa, 3992, Shanghai, 19/2, M M & Co.
11 Castlemoor, 2404, Hull, N.F., Graham & Co.
9 Braunfels, 3553, Antwerp, 9/2, Graham. Co.
13 Anglo Colombian 533 Dunkrik 10/2 T M & Co.
14 Awa Maru 3699 Kobe 11/2, N Y Kaisha.
17 Grelgrant, 3050, Marseilles, 10/2, S. S. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Cutcombe, 3205, N.F., 18/2, Graham & Co.
5 Tugela, 3462, Colombo, 9/2, Graham & Co.
6 Nagpore, 3226, Japan, 15/2, M M & Co.
14 Bandra, 1877, Basra, 15/2, M M & Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Luzon Maru, 3187, Kobe, 19/2, O S Kaisha
B Himalaya Maru 3187 Kobe 12/2 O S Kaisha.
D & E Tenyu Maru, 2310, M'goa, 9/2, Y K Kaisha.
F Okura, 3439, Calcutta, 10/2, M M & Co.
N Melford Hall, 3583, Kachi, 10/2, K N Co.
P Hayeisan Maru, 3850, Hull, N.F., Graham & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Khyber due about 3rd February P and O Co
Narkunda due about 9th Feb., P & O Co.
Caledonia due about 16th Feb., P & O Co.
Devanha due about 23rd Feb., P & O Co.
China due about 2nd March, P & O Co.
Moldevia due about 9th March P and O. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Pruth due about 28th January Agent B S N Co.
Domala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vindelia (not fixed) Agent Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 18th February, Agent K N Co.
Circassia (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
Clan Ogelvy due about 18th February Agent, F J Co.
1 City of Yokohama (not fixed) Agent K. N Co.
Olympia (not fixed) Agent Graham and Co.
Clan Colquhoun (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

City of Florence (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Aristo (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
2 Croseby Hall (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
2 Othello (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Trelevan (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Nirvana (not fixed), Agent M M & Co.

FROM ROTERDAM.

Ridderkerk due about 10th February, Agent D Sassoon Co.
Koningkirk due about 3rd March, Agent D Sassoon Co.
4 Streefkerk (not fixed) Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

5 Pilana due about 29th February Agent T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Benares due about 12th February Agent Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Celebes Maru due about 12th February.
6 Tamba Maru due about 13th February Agent N Y K.
Iredo Maru due about 27th February, Agent O S K.
Moji Maru due about 17th February Agent N Y K.
Rangoon Maru due about 2nd March, Agent N Y K.
Wakasu Maru due about 16th March, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 9th February, Agent P and O Co.
7 Banca due about 24th March Agent P and O Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Macedonia due about 23rd February, Agent P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.,

Korea due about 11th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Taroba due about 25th February Agent B I S N Co.
9 Clan Ranald (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

EXPORTS.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London—7 cases Indian pigs brstles, Grndlay and Co; 6 bales woollen carpets, A Ozi Tullenoff.

S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool—100 bales Indian cotton raw, K Devchand; 88 bales country cotton waste, P H Vassa; 285 cwts expella linseed oil cakes, 285 cwts groundnut oil cakes, 285 cwts alum pressed kardi oil cakes, M Somji; 19 bales wool raw, C Changanmal; 1001 cwts myrabolams, B Damji.

S S Elysia for Liverpool—850 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts linseed oil cakes, Birla Bros; 2001 cwts myrabolams, B Damji; 235 bales Indian wool raw, D Kundanmal; 145 bales Indian wool raw, G Gamanmal; 144 bales Indian wool raw, C Ramsarup

S S Elysia for Marseilles—55 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 600 cwts Indian mowra seed, Ralli Bros; 1500 tons manganese ore, King King and Co; 313 cwts gum Arabic, J Nurbheram; 2000 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Khyber for London—16000 cwts Indian linseed, Ralli Bros; 135 cwts Indian chutney, F Nowroji; 75 cwts Indian cassein, C Jivanlal; 6080 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros; 20 bales Indian woollen carpets, Bontor and Co.

S S Khyber for Marseilles—4000 cwts groundnuts, Strauss and Co; 400 cwts Indian cummin seed, 165 cwts Indian mustard seed, C Jivanlal.

S S Khyber for Dunkirk—3120 cwts groundnuts, Strauss and Co.

S S Khyber for New York—52 cwts Indian chutney, F Nowroji.

S S Istria for Hull—160 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Gatenfels for Antwerp—550 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Gatenfels for Hamburg—98 cwts cassein flour, Coutts and Co; 110 bales cotton fly, V A Save; 301 bales cotton flv, K Thakar.

S S Gatenfels for Rotterdam—6999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Gatenfels for Bremen—56 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S Catcombe for Middlesborough—2800 tons E P manganese ore, W and A Graham.

S S Castlemoor for Antwerp—1468 cwts Indian mowra seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Sirena for Trieste—660 bales Indian cotton F I, F F Campbell; 550 bales Indian cotton raw, Patel Bros; 4000 cwts gingelly seed Strauss and Co; 150 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 275 bales Indian cotton raw, E Spinner; 110 bales Indian cotton raw N M K kaisha; 275 bales Indian cotton raw, K H Kayani; 220 bales Indian cotton raw, The Bombay Co.

S S Sirena for Venice—160 bales Indian cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co; 550 bales Indian cotton raw, B Meyer; 300 bales Indian cotton raw, K Devchand; 220 bales Indian cotton raw, K Visram; 100 bales Indian cotton raw The Bombay Co; 220 bales Indian cotton raw, N Rajaram.

S S Luzon Maru for Kobe—200 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 800 bales Indian cotton raw, Y K Kaisha; 1000 bales Indian cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 300 bales Indian cotton raw, H Rambhagat; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, Suzuki.

S S Luzon Maru for Osaka—200 bales Indian cotton raw, Y K Kaisha; 200 bales Indian cotton raw, N C Trading.

S S Himalaya Maru for Kobe—88 bales African cotton raw, 538 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Himalaya Maru for Osaka—200 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Janus for Kobe—200 bales Indian cotton raw, N C Trading; 100 bales Indian cotton raw, Sarabhoy; 2000 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Janus for Shanghai—300 bales Indian cotton raw, N C Trading; 1400 bales Indian cotton raw, H Nensey; 1700 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 203 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Ava Maru for Kobe—550 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 31 barrels aniline dye dry, Cox's Shipping; 60 cwts gum kathire, M H Dehdasti.

S S Nagpore Maru for Kobe 400 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 600 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Shyebassa for Shanghai—100 bales Indian cotton raw H Nensey; 596 bales Indian cotton raw, N C Trading; 230 bales Indian cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 3000 bales Indian cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S S City of Westminster from New York, Agents W and A Graham—63 cases vaseline, 15 cases toys, 15 cases cigarettes, 20 cases force food, 10 cases sugar of milk, 18 cses old clothing, 55 cases brown paper, 34 cases liserine, 308 cases hurricane, 682 bubbles 599 cases 65 drums lubricating oil, 24 cases photo film, 16 cases dental powder, 25 cases soap, 110 cases ketchup, 30 cases playing cards, 50 packages Fellows syrup, 100 pegs 100 cases lubricating grease, 23 bales writing paper, 60 barrels rosin, 135 bales solid rubber tyres.

S S Gatenfels from Hamburg, Agents Hansa Line of Steamers—119 cases toys, 661 packages hurricane lamps, 50 cases biscuits, 53 cases porcelainware, 39 packages 61 bales printing paper, 198 bales paper, 32 bales packing paper, 125 casks alum of potash, 458 drums chloride of magnesium, 275 cases beer, 310 cases German brandy, 30 cases German whisky, 1255 cases common spirits, 90 cases wine, 21 cases varnish, 20 cases dyes dry, 544 casks 199 cases dry aniline colour, 168 cases earthenware, 25 cases slate pens, 274 cases slates, 31 cases cotton braids, 11 cases playing cards, 224 cases matches.

From Bremen—152 cases 245 bubbles aniline colour, 12 cases ammonia.

From Antwerp—70 cases beer, 10 cases chocolate, 10 bales paper, 110 cases washing blue, 110 cases aluminium discs, 42 cases playing cards, 183 cases 20 bubbles earth colour, 460 kegs dyes paste, 85 kegs 8 cases dyes dry, 504 cases 702 bales dying materials.

MEDAL FOR SAVING A LAD'S LIFE.

The Commissioner of Police on Wednesday presented a medal and certificate granted by the Royal Humane Society of England to Mr. J. P. Blackmore of the Bombay Gas Coy. It will be remembered on the 24th of June last Mr. Blackmore saved the life of a lad of nine years drowning at Apollo Bunder at the risk of his l ife.

A STRANGE STORY.

A strange story is related by a Parsi named Behramji Hormusji Karai, a stenographer in the service of Mr. N. H. Moos, official Receiver.

Mr. Karai who has been staying at Panday Sanotarium states that at about 5-30 a.m. on Saturday last he was crossing the maidan from the Queen's Statue towards the Churchgate Station when two Pathans accosted him. They demanded from him whatever money he had with him. He had Rs. 65 which he handed over to them. After this, it is alleged, the Pathans held something to his (Karai's) nose and made him unconscious. On Tuesday afternoon when he regained consciousness Karai found himself in an open space at Mahaluxmi.

(Continued from column 6.)

D Satyanarayen and Co, Mehta L and C.

LONG CAUSES.

4038-22—Khambatta and Co, Vanchand Lalchand v Heematmal Keshavram and ors, Mulji Th and Co, Khambatta and Co.

3766-22—Thakoredas and Co, Chunilal Balmukundas v Bomanji Cooverji and ors, Mantri and Co.

3236-20—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Ratanchand v Hiralal P Pawwalla, Raghavayya N and Co.

3591-22—Crawford B and Co, The Allahabad Bank Ltd v James Kieth Fisher and Co, Payne and Co, Craigie B and C.

2659-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Sunderrao Gopinath Jayakar v Ramchandra Vinayak Oka, Dabholker and Co.

2143-20—Dallas and Co, Kanji Premji v Krishnaji Kesrimal and anr, Payne and Co.

3775-22—Jamshedji R and D, Prakaschand Motilal v Rawji Motichand and anr, Amin and D, Jamshedji R and D.

1513-22—Malvi M R and Co, Bai Sunderabai widow v Rawji Jugjiwan and ors, Mulji Th and Co.

5154-22—Motichand and D, Chaturbhoj Vaghji Vyas v The Exchange Prospecting Co, Judah and S.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9.)

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

#213-22—Mantri and Co, Ismail Ramji and Co, Meherally Laduck Nathoo, Khandwalla and Co.

#196-22—Jehangir M and S Motilal Fulchand Jamsetji Noroji Gamdia Mulla and M.

SHORT CAUSE.

#184-21—Mulla and M Laichand Damodhar H J Narsinghlal Ghanshyamdas and Co Madhowji and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

#412-21—Thakoredas and Co Madangopal Kissonlal Bansilal Bhikhraj Bhaishanker K and G, Jamsetji R and D, Unwalla P and P.

1108-21—Shroff and V, Pirojsha Merwanji Chichgar v Bryce and Co, Unwalla P and P.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUE.

#213-21—Soonderdas and Co Jodhaji Mohsinghji The Liverpool London and Globe Insurance Co Ltd and another Bhaishanker K and G.

LONG CAUSES.

4311-22—Crawford B and Co, Frederick Henry Andrew and another v Gilman and Co, Payne and Co.

496-18—Unwalla P and P, Akberally Jiwanji Master and another v Kulsumbai widow and others, Little and Co, Amin and D.

3176-22—Payne and Co, The Indian Construction Ltd (In Vol Liquidation) v Khan Bahadur Mahomedally Abdul Kadar, Wadia G and Co.

3821-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Dayaram v Yeshwant Ganashaw Nadkarni, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4312-22—Patell and E, Jehangir Rustomji Patell v Ardeshir Sheriar Irani, Shah and Ch.

4329-22—Parelkar M and B, David A M Meer and Co v J K Hakim, G B Pandya.

4330-22—Parelkar M and B, David A M Meer and Co v A K Hakim, G B Pandya.

3423-19—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Kalianji Tillockchand v Gulabchand Hiralal, Amin and D.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1160-22—Mehta L and Co, Dayal Manji v Khoja Abdulla Ismail.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SHORT CAUSE.

4433-22—Mulla and M, Dhanji Kanji v Premji Goculdas, Tyabji D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

195-21—Shums A Tyabji, Mrs. Dhakubai Patwardhan, v Damoder Savlaram Yande Hiralal Th and Co.

197-21—Motichand and D, Hansraj Karsondas, v Ranchhoddas Harjiwandas, Dikshit M and Co.

215-21—S A Tyabji, Bai Asiabai v Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim, Captain and V.

S C Ct-17/308-21—The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd, Kapurchand Ramchand Tyabji D and Co.

S C Ct-305/3539-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mathuradas Vishram and another Morarji Govindji, Mulla and M.

S C Ct 343/3957-21—Surveyor and Co, L R Sudgen v The New Electric Totalisor Co. Ltd, Mulla and M.

2991-20—Raghvaya N and Co, Hiralal Venilal Mehta and anr, Edulji Jiwanji Sopariwalla Merwanji K and C.

3488-20—Khunderao L and M, Datatrya Ramchandra Bhende and othrs, Bai Laxmibai widow and anr, Judah and S

3651-20—Payne and Co, Alimahomed and Bros Haji Rahantulah Shirazi and Son.

392-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Mahomed Jamal Fakir Mahomed and ors v Rahmatbai widow and ors, Unwalla P and F.

3361-19—Little and Co, Chaganlal Dharsey v Daya Virji, Soonderdas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

4800-22—N C Dalal and Co, Panachand Kasturchand v Popatlal Girdharlal, Purnanand Cl and J.

5078-22—Mulla and M, B C Khambatta and Co v Ratansey Deokaran, Ferreira and V.

3677-22—Craigie B and C, Ranchhoddas Purshotam and Co v Gulam Hussein Mithwani, Purshotamrai and Co.

5341-22—Malvi M R and Co, Ramjanchi Lalji Sajan v Ratanji Khimji, Mulla and M.

3949-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ramgopal Jagannath v Surana Dalal and Co, Kanga and S.

3807-22—Mulla and M, The Meyer Sassoon Mills Ltd v Esea Haji Abdul Eakkor, Merwanji K and Co.

4663-22—Little and Co, E and W Andrew Ltd v Gordhandas Mavji, Merwanji R and Co.

101-21—Pandia and Co, Abdul Latif Usman v Maganlal Deepchand.

769-21—Khandwalla and Co, Rasiklal Vadilal v Shantilal Sakarchand, Motichnd and D.

ADJOURNED SUMMONS.

5356-22—Mehta L and Co, Bhurabai Jairam Mistry v Vithaldas Pranjiwandas, Malvi M R and Co.

FOR TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

258-20—Craigie B and C, Narandas Ranji v

(Continued in column 5.)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	250
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

New York advanced owing to political advices.

Mid. Americans Spot moderate request.		16 00
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		17 90
New York, 11 a.m.	March	28 24
(As known in Liverpool at	May	28 52
closing time.)	July	27·93
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	28 14
	July	27.70

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 7.

Futures at New York	Mar.	28.11
	May	28 41
	July	27.75
	Oct.	25.25

Liverpool, Feb. 7.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Mar.	15.49
	May	15.33
	July	15.08
	Oct.	13.85

London, Feb. 7.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 7/16 Steady.
Bar Gold 2 4-8-3 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 30 5/8 Quiet.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 6.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		16,000
" Exports to Great Britain		10,000
" " to Continent		5,000
Futures at New York	March	28.52
" " "	May	28·83
" " "	July	28.25
" " "	Oct.	25.98
Spot Cotton at New York		28.65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		28.38
Futures at New Orleans	Mar.	28.49
" " "	May	28.39
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		12 3/4
Demand Bills		—
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		64 1/8

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Feb. 7,

Months,	To-day's Prices.
Feb.	—
Mar.	15.70
April	—
May	15·54
June	—
July	15·29
Aug.	15,03
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.05
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	—
EGYPTIANS—	
May	17·60

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

Months	To-day's Prices.
February	15.60
March	15.64
April	15.44
May	15.37
June	15.24
July	15.13
Aug.	14.85
Sept.	14.31
Oct.	13.93
Nov.	13.75
Dec.	13.59
Jan.	13.50

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 6.

Months	To-day's prices.
February	17·10
March	17·25
April	17·40
May	17.50
June	17·60
July	17.75
August	17.80
September	17,85
October	17·90
November	17·95

Manchester more cloth inquiry—Yarns firmer.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Feb. 6.

M. G. Bengal	Good	9·05
" "	Fully Good	9.45
" "	Fine	9.85
No. 1 Oomra	Good	11.20
" "	Fully Good	11.60
" "	Fine	12.00
M. G. Broach	Good	12.95
" "	Fully Good	13.25
" "	Fine	13.75
M. G. Scinde	Good	8.95
" "	Fully Good	9.35
" "	Fine	9.75

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 6.

Rentes 3 per cent	58 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	30 3/4
Closing tone of silver—	
" " 2 months hence	30 1/2
China Sold India bought Quiet	
Discount Rate of England Rate 3 per cent since 17th July 1922.	3
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" " 7 day Market loans	1 1/4

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/2
Hongkong	118
National	45
P. and O. Banking Corporation	13 5/8
Ruseva Bank	5 1/2

WAR LOANS ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88/
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 89 5/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 %	56 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	38 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 %	
(Sterling Loan)	65 3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	56 3/4
7 per cent Indian Loan	£ 114

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris — Francs —

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb, 6th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 1/2 lbs Feb.-Mar. Paid	45 3/8
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Feb-Mar, Buyers	45 1 8
Australian Feb. Mar Buyers	49/6
Karachi Barley Feb.-Mar Sellers,	29
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb. Buyers	47/6
" Red Karachi 480 lbs. C. I. F. Jan.-Feb. Buyers	46/
Wheat Afloat to U. K. Ors.	—
Tone :—More doing	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Feb.-Mar, steadier Nominal	£ 16 1/4
LINSEED Argentine Feb-Mar, Paid	£ 17 3-4
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore per ton firmer moderate business Jan-Feb Paid	18 1/4
LINSEED, Bombay Bold per ton Afloat	21 3/8
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-Mar, Sellers	9 5/16
TORIA RAPESEED—Feb. Mar, buyers Paid	£ 16 3-4

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16-18 C. & F, Calcutta Feb Nominal	19 5/8
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb.-Mar, Sellers	21/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Feb-Mar. Sellers	21 7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Feb.-Mar, Sellers	21 7 1/2
Tone :—	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apl,	£ 17 1/4
Plantations First Latex Crepe Feb.	£ 17 3/4
Tone :—Easier.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	£ 13/6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 67 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 65 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 7/8
Hard Spelter	30
Corrugated Sheets	19 1/8

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

FEB. 8.

To-day a drop of 42 points in New Yark futures and 4 points in Liverpool has been reported. The market declined on long liquidation. The tone of the New York market is very steady, but after the recent rapid advance we are inclined to believe that there may be a temporary setback, and would advise our friends to be cautious in their operations. From private cables from Liverpool it appears that American prices are now high enough for the time being, and that the feeling is far selling an advances. Our local market remains steady and we still advise buying in weak markets, though we may see some reaction.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier far F. G. M. G. Broach April may at Rs. 535 in sympathy with a heavy drop in New York futures. At the opening Marwari jobbers were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 533½. After touching Rs. 534 the prices gave way to Rs. 532 on selling by Offices and Commission Houses. At the close of the session marwari jobbers were buyers and the market touched Rs. 533½ and finally closed at Rs. 533. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 531 and closed at Rs. 528 on selling by Offices and Marwari jobbers.

Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 484 and declined to Rs. 480 on Offices selling. Buying by Marwari Shroffs caused the market to advance to Rs. 482½, the rate at 4 p.m. ruling Rs. 482. F. G. M. G. Bengal March was nominally quoted Rs. 392 whilst May Rs. 400.

Our market for ready cotton was firm yesterday and the demand by exporters and local spinners was better.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6. P. M.)

Bombay, Feb, 8.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May		528
F. G. Bengal	March		389
Fine Oomra	March		476
F. G. Bengal	May		395

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 6 to 8 points lower.

We have received the following cables dated the 7th instant, from Messrs. Weld and Co., Liverpool.

(1) "New York cables: while think it risky to be short, strongly inclined to belief cotton market at or about top."

(2) "General buying, later long liquidation. Inclined to think market is high enough for the present. Would only buy on really good reactions. New York, general buying early, later market eased on selling of South. Small but steady market."

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb: 8.

			Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May		533
F. G. M. G Bengal	March		394
Fine M. G. Oomra	March		481
G. M. G. Southerns	May/June		545

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 8

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	425	410	390	375
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	500	485	470	
M. G. Central P. No. 1	535	515	500	—
M. G. Central P, No. 2.	515	500	485	
M. G. Southerns	—	—	—	—

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSN.

Bombay Feb. 8th.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi :—	
Textile	1 1 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 6
Tata	1 0 0
Elphinstone	1 1 3
Longcloth (Full weight) No. 34-40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb.	—
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 10 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 0
Phoenix	1 9 0
Pearl	1 9 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh)	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Baiti)	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Mines)	1 9 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203 :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 10 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	—
Pearl per lb.	1 9 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 10 0
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 10 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 6
Kohinoor per lb.	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34-40 :	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 8 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 7 6
Zenith (Drum) per lb.	—
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 6
Jacob (Rajkumar) per lb.	1 7 6
Salita—	
Century per lb.	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill Century—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 0 0
No. 125 1/2 per piece	13 12 0
Dhooties :—7. 8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb,	1 10 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties :— 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 1 0
Check 5 1, 2 lb. Grey Drill :—	
Textile per piece	7 2 0
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 8 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 9 0
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Rachael	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th Feb, 1923

Cotton	37,122 Bales
Wheat	8,766 Qrs
Linseed	1,809 "
Rapeseed	1,840 "
Gingellyseed	3,248 "
Poppyseed	57 "
Groundnuts	2,732 "
Castorseed	1,209 "
Rice	4,206 "
Myrabollams	930 "
Cottonseed	19,455 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	2,185 "
Jawar	187 "
Masur	444 "
Barley	Nil "
Bajra	1295 "
Coal	1,030 Tons

2 Days Total

MONEY AND SHARE-MARKET.

BOMBAY, Feb. 8.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 24/12.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 24/9.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 79.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 78/13.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 77/7.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 5/16.
B. C. R. Rate Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 11/32.
On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 3/8.
On London Bank's selling D. D. O. 1/4 3/8.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 5/8.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 7/16.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 1/2.
Tone of Exchange :—Quiet Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 496.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 536.
On Paris buying D. D. Frcs. 526.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 152.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 146.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 166.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 226.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 173.
On Singapore Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 315.
London Gold ready sh. 88/3.
London Silver ready d. 30/10.
London Silver forward d. 30/7.
Tone of silver—Quiet—China sold, Speculators bought, Buyers satisfied.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dols. 4.67 5/8.
French Exchange Frcs. 74.80.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 24.80.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 84.60.
Italian Exchange Liras 96.60.
German Exchange Mrks. 170000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 100.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 99/4.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 100.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 67.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 94/8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 67.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 67.

Share Market is closed to-day.

ITALY ON NEW PATH.

PADUA INTERNATIONAL FAIR.

INDIAN SECTION TO BE ORGANIZED.

Trade relations between India and Italy were established over 30 years ago and have steadily increased in importance.

The fact that a large proportion of this trade has passed through the hands of Foreign Houses such as German, French, Swiss, and Greek, has deprived the two principal parties of many an opportunity for closely studying each other and for developing their intercourse, on lines suggested by the knowledge of the resources of each other. The European war, however, has led Italy on to a new path, and the individual efforts of Italian Manufacturers and Merchants are now receiving the organised support of influential Economic Institutions engaged in the expansion of the Italian National interests.

The Padua International Sample Fair is one amongst the outcome of these well directed efforts, and at the opening of its 5th Season, an invitation is cordially sent to the Manufacturers and Merchants of India, who would like to forward their exhibits.

The Committee propose to have an Indian Section, for which a free Pavilion of 200 square metres is offered, while further space will be made available at the exceptionally reduced rental of Rs. 10 per square metre for the duration of the Fair. The Committee also offers, free of charge, a limited number of partitions for the erection of stalls within the Pavilion.

On the occasion of the former sessions of this Fair exhibits of raw and manufactured articles were forwarded in large quantities from every part of Central Europe, Balkan States and several Tropical countries, and the response received from exhibitors and buyers has steadily increased from year to year.

The facilities offered by the Committee of the Padua Fair to the Indian trade amount to an exceptional proposition for the Merchants and Manufacturers of this country, who desire to establish business with Italy.

Exhibitors who have goods to sell to overseas markets should know that at the Padua Fair they will not only meet with Italian buyers, but with the trade representatives of all the countries of Central Europe and the Balkan peninsula.

Apart from the wide publicity given to the Padua Fair by the Committee, the main reason for its popularity and past success, is the fact that this Fair has the great advantage over most fairs of its nature of attracting the keen co-operation of many neighbouring countries, for which Padua is the nearest meeting place for intercourse with each other.

The possibilities offered to the Indians to study the Italian market in Padua is therefore only one of the many advantages offered, as the Indian community will have the same possibilities for direct connections with South Germany, Austria, Chekoslovakia, Jugoslavia, and last but most important of all Roumania, Bulgaria and Turkey.

Every one familiar with the history of Europe knows that because of their enviable position Venice and Padua have always been trade centres of the highest importance.

The Padua Fair situated a few miles from Venice is connected by the Orient Express trains and by the Pantebba and Brennero route with Belgrade, Bucarest, Sophia, Constantinople, Prague and Vienna, the furthest of these capitals being within 48 hours run from Padua, and it is at this Fair where the trade representatives of Hungary and Bulgaria flocked immediately after the armistice, to re-open negotiations with the allied markets.

The exhibitors may send their products to the Fair free of Customs duty. Said products will be dutiable by the Italian authorities only in the case of sales being effected for the Italian market, and will be re-exported free of duty of taxes.

A reduction of 50 per cent on the Italian Railway tariffs will be extended to the Indian goods, as well as to the Indian public connected with or visiting the Fair. The Committee of the Fair are under negotiation for similar facilities from Steam Navigation Companies, and will be pleased to assist the Indian community in obtaining special freight by any route. This year provisions have been made for spacious Bonded Warehouses for the accommodation of goods imported in Bond and corresponding with the exhibits on view at the Fair. These Bonded Warehouses are controlled by a limited company, who place a large capital at the disposal of traders, who deposit their goods in Bond and require loans on said goods at reasonable banking terms.

It is hoped that the Indian community will take advantage of this opportunity to exhibit Indian products, and to establish direct connections with Italy and the countries above mentioned.

The committee of the Padua Fair wish to encourage the Indian Merchants to send their own Representatives to the Fair, as this would be the best way to stimulate interest and cooperation. But, if required, the Committee will be pleased to furnish the names of desirable firms to act as buying and selling agents for those who could not send their own travellers.

Mr. E. Stella, Princess Street, Bombay, has been appointed Agent of India for the Padua Sample Fair, and this gentleman will be pleased to meet any person interested in the Fair, to discuss details and give further information on the subject.

BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged 8 per cent.

O'DWYER VS. NAIR.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S PART.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, February 7.

Mr. Ganpat Rai M.L.C. has given notice of the following question to be asked by him at the forthcoming meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council :—

(1). (a) Will Government, please, state whether they were asked by the Government of India to supply any information in connection with a civil suit filed by Sir Michael O'Dwyer against Sir Shankaran Nair in England?

(b) Was any officer of the Punjab Government entrusted with the work of collecting this information?

(c) Was this information to be collected on behalf of Sir Sankaran Nair or Sir Michael O'Dwyer? Were any expenses incurred for this purpose? If so

(d) What were the total expenses and to what head of expenditure these expenses have been debited?

TRANSPORT SERVICE FOR CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

At the Calcutta Corporation this evening a proposal was made that in view of the repeated strikes among the tramway employees and stoppages of service a Committee should be appointed to consider the possibility of organising the transport service in Calcutta to be subsidised by the Corporation. The motion obtained a considerable support but was also, opposed for financial reasons and on the ground that such an undertaking was beyond the Corporation's power Mr. Surendranath Mullick, the acting chairman, said that he would have no hesitation in opposing the motion. The intention was that buses should be substituted for trams but if it was to run buses in those quarters where there were no trams with the object of the opening up Calcutta and of making locomotion quick and easy he would heartily support it.

After discussion a resolution proposing the appointment of a special committee to consider the feasibility of preparing a scheme for transport service in and around Calcutta to be subsidised or otherwise assisted by the Corporation if necessary and to consider legal and financial aspects of the question was carried by 22 votes to 3.

KUMAR VINAYA MANDIR.

SCHOOL OF DEPRESSED CLASSES CHILDREN.

Mr. S. V. Puntambekar, Principal, National College writes :—

I have started a kumar-Vinaya Mandir—a Primary School for the students of the Depressed Classes at Matunga near the G. I. P. Railway Station. Arrangements have been made for about 100 students. For the present Infant class and the 1st and 2nd standards are conducted. All interested in the education and welfare of the Depressed classes are requested to come over once and see the classes and their working.

ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS.

The Hon. the Resident in Baroda Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, C.S.I., visited the Alembic Chemical Works at Baroda on Tuesday morning. He was very much interested to see all the various processes of manufacture and was pleased to express that the work carried on in the various departments of manufacture was very much ahead of anything he had seen elsewhere in India.

DAK BUNGALOWS.

It has been brought to the notice of Government that much difficulty is experienced by inspecting and touring Officers and the travelling public in arranging for accommodation in Government Bungalows intended for their use. There is no certainty, it is said, as to what bungalows are available for occupation, what accommodation is contained in them, to what extent they are furnished, whose permission is required, if such is necessary, for the occupation of the bungalow and whether any of them have been reserved for officers of a particular Department. Government have therefore published a booklet containing all these and other particulars and it can be had from the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Poona, for annas 5.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th Feb. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.834	inches.
Temperature of Air	78.6	degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.0	"
Dew Point	65.7	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.722	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	3.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	82.7	"
Minimum temperature of Air	70.4	"
General direction of wind from mid night to midnight	NNW, NNE, NW, WNW,	
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	233	miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Feb	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	h. m.
F	9	0 44	29 6	9	m 6 52	11 1
		0 16	27 0		18 27	11 2
Sa	10	m 5 54	25 5	10	m 0 20	21 2
		19 48	26 1		12 42	19 9
S	11	m 7 21	26 0	11	m 2 0	21 1
		21 0	26 1		13 57	17 7
M	12	m 8 38	25 2	12	m 3 17	20 6
		21 56	27 8		14 58	17 3
Tu	13	m 9 39	24 8	13	m 4 9	19 9
		22 36	28 3		15 48	17 0
W	14	m 10 28	26 3	14	m 4 49	19 0
		...	...		16 28	16 9
Th	8	m 3 47	27 5	8	m 10 17	17 9
		16 49	26 3		22 33	20 0

MADRAS LAW MEMBERSHIP

MR. RAMASWAMY IYER APPOINTED.

It is understood that Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, C. I. E. Advocate-General, has been offered and has accepted the Law Membership of the Madras Executive Council. In addition to the portfolio hitherto held by the Law Member, Mr. Ramaswami Iyer will also be in charge of land revenue.

It is understood that Mr. C. Madhavan Nair, Barrister, Government Pleader, would be appointed Advocate General in place of Mr. C. P. Ramaswmy Iyer who succeeds as Law Member as Sir K. Srinivasa Iyengar has resigned.

PROTEST AGAINST CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY BILLS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

A largly attended public meeting was held last evening at Bullentta to protest against the two University Bills to be introduced by two non-official members of the Bengal Legislative Council. Mr. B. Chakravarti presided and several leading gentlemen took part in the proceeding. The chairman in condemning the Bills said that the object was to officialise the University of Calcutta. Other speakers also strongly condemned the Bills on the ground that they would destroy the autonomy of the university and alter its fundamental character and cripple its usefulness. A resolution calling upon the Legislative Council to throw out the two Bills was passed. Two other meetings were held in North Calcutta condemning the Bills.

CALCUTTA RENT ACT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

The question of extension of the Calcutta Rent Act which is due to expire within a few months continues to attract considerable attention and a bill for its extension for three years will be introduced into the Legislative Council to-morrow. The House-owners' Association has already expressed an opinion that no extension is called for but a large meeting of tenants held in the Empire Theatre this evening came to the opposite conclusion and expressed an opinion that extension was essential. The meeting which was organised by the European Association, Anglo-Indian Association and the British Indian People's Association was addressed by representatives of all Communities. Mr. J. C. Forrester who is introducing the bill to-morrow said that his object was to extend the bill until monopoly rents ceased to exist and to prevent the tenants and subtenants from continuing the evil which the Rent Act had made difficult for the landlords and to make it more difficult for them to secure rejectment order. He emphasised that Government must be made to realise the state of public opinion regarding extending and mending the present act.

Mr. J. A. Jones moved a resolution stating that legislation for rent control was essential and urging an inquiry into the present housing conditions and extension of Rent Act to allow time for an inquiry to be held. He declared that the landlords were well organised and had been representing to the Government that no Rent Act was needed but figures available showed that rent-controllers court had saved the tenants three lakhs of rupees yearly and he estimated that considering the case never went to the court the amount was nearer twelve or fifteen lakhs while forty or fifty cases a month were heard in courts arising from oppression by the landlords.

Mr. Campbell Forrester explained that his bill would, on its introduction, be referred to a select commitee which would be able to enquire into all points. Speakers representing Indian and Anglo-Indian communities also opposed inquiry and the amendment proposing the deletion of that part of the resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority the resolution as amended was then carried amid cheers.

ILLUSTRATED
SUNDAY EDITION
Bombay Chronicle.
An excellent medium for Advertisements.
Popular among All Classes.
MODERATE RATES ON APPLICATION.

ECHO OF HOSPITAL "SCANDAL."

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE CONDEMNED.

CORPORATION APPOINTS INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding, when the J. J. Hospital "scandal" was discussed for about two hours on Mr. Sethna's proposition again to approach Government for an enquiry. Strong speeches were made protesting against the attitude of Government and it was stated that enquiry was shirked in order to hide the responsibility of the guilty persons. In the end Mr. Baptista's amendment for appointing a Committee was adopted by the Corporation.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna moved:—That with reference to the letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, No. 2778/B, dated the 8th November 1922, the President is requested to inform Government that the Corporation regret that Government have taken up an attitude in this matter, which is unprecedented in their relations with the Corporation, and protest against the unusual requirement of Government that the Corporation should prepare and place before Government a *prima facie* case, supported by evidence. Considering the class of people who frequent these hospitals such evidence as Government require to prove that seriously indisposed persons were turned away, can easily and best be obtained by an enquiry. Government according to their Resolution No. 783 of 29th June 1922, and their Press Note must know that a smaller number of patients were admitted into the Hospitals on the dates complained of. They must further know of the complaints of lack of proper medicines, etc., and of scanty and poor quality of food because since the agitation they have evidently been supplying the Hospitals with more money for the purpose. The Corporation therefore submit once again that an enquiry as suggested in their previous resolution is very necessary to appease the public mind.

Mr. Sethna said it was a matter of great regret that Government were dealing with this important question in a manner which could not by any means reflect credit on them. It ill became Government, which prided itself on being the most advanced aomngst all provincial Governments in this country, to evade the main issue and seek shelter under quibbles as they were undoubtedly doing. It was a clear attempt on their part to let the thing fizzle out but the Corporation and the public should not rest until matters were put right.

In their letter, Government desired the Corporation to produce evidence to support its contention that seriously indisposed persons were turned away from the hospitals between 24th July and 4th August last. Government, however, had committed themselves by their own Press note which revealed the fact that, whilst on 24th July there were 295 patients in the J. J. and 52 in the Eye hospital, a total of 347, those numbers were reduced to 125 and 14 respectively, totalling 139 on 4th August which meant a drop of sixty per cent. Was that not unprecedented and could they from previous records show an equal drop or anything approaching it? Did that not indirectly prove that seriously indisposed persons were turned away? After this how could Government possibly ask the Corporation to produce more evidence? He would, however, give some very valuable evidence. He asked Government if the Medical Officers in charge of the different departments did not reply in answer to enquiries made by their superiors to the effect that during that memorable week or ten days they only admitted most seriously ill and incapacitated patients and that in consequence good many deserving cases were not admitted? Nay more, did they not report that many patients requiring relief could not be taken into the hospital, thereby causing great distress and discomfort to them? He had challenged Government to disprove that and yet Government chose to resort to so evasive a reply as the one they were now considering. On previous occasions he had laid stress on the fact that the patients did not receive necessary medicines and food. If there were no truth in those accusations Government would have of course sat quiet and done nothing, but fortunately for the poor of the city they had not. They had begun to realise their mistake, although they would not openly avow it. He was the first to tender his thanks to Government for what little they had done so far since the agitation but, he was equally the first to find fault with them when they tried to evade the question as they were doing. Much yet remained to be done and a Committee as already asked for was urgently necessary and he trusted therefore the Corporation would accept the resolution he had moved.

AMENDMENTS.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded.

Mr. Boman Behram wanted the Corporation itself to hold an enquiry. He moved an amendment that the following committee be appointed, and that Government be asked to give them facilities to make enquiries, and report in the matter: The President, Mr. Pheroze Sethna, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. J. Baptista, Sir D. M. Petit, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. Sukhia and Mr. K. F. Nariman.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, seconding, asked the name of the mover be added to the Committee He said four or five months ago they had made strong speeches and sent a resolution to the Government, but nothing had come out of it. Mr. Sethna was now surprised at the attitude of Government, but the speaker felt surprised at the surprise of Mr. Sethna after his experience of Government for the last twenty or thirty years. It would be impossible, he thought, to trace the patients now after such a long time. He thought Government had seriously laid themselves open to criticism There was a prima facie case and Government themselves had almost admitted it. The whole attitude of Government showed that they wanted to conceal the matter, because there was truth in their accusations. That action did not do any credit to Government but it did them positive discredit, and he thought that the Corporation should hold an enquiry in the matter.

Sir D. M. Petit supported, although he agreed that it was too late to hold an enquiry, as it would not serve any useful purpose. He supported the amendment for an enquiry because Government had put forward very flimsy reasons and had shirked its responsibility. If Government had admitted their mistake, then everything would have ended, for it was only human to err. But Government were not justified in altogether denying the whole thing. If Government had not committed a mistake then it was in their own interest to hold on enquiry.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said he had opposed Mr. Sethna's motion last time, as he was sure it would not result in anything. Having regard to the whole matter it appeared to him that Government wanted to shelve the question. If they held an enquiry and if Government did not facilitate the work of the Committee, it would show that Government wanted to shirk an enquiry and hide the whole thing.

Mr. V. J. Patel supporting said the Corporation must specifically lay down the terms of reference as regards the number of indoor patients prematurely discharged with full particulars, the causes and circumstances which resulted in the turning out of patients etc. He said those instructions were necessary to find out who was the guilty person in the matter. Government wanted to shirk an enquiry in order to hide the guilt of their officers and it was the duty of the Corporation to find out on whose shoulders the guilt lay. He moved an amendment accordingly.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta seconded.

Mr. Marzban opposed and moved an amendment adding the words "that the letter be recorded with protest."

Dr. Sukhia said the Corporation itself had not done its duty and he added the following words to the amendment: that the Committee be empowered to call and examine outside witnesses.

Mr. Joseph Baptista moved an amendment in the terms of Mr. Boman Behram's amendment. He said they should be anxious to prosecute the matter further in the interests of the public and it should not degenerate into a quarrel with Government. They should take up a non-committal attitude in the case, he said.

Mr. S. K. Bole seconded.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtullah said the Corporation were mistaken if they thought that Government were going to accept Mr. Sethna's suggestion for the appointment of a committee, after having refused it once. He thought they should support one of the amendments.

Mr. Joseph Baptista's amendment was then adopted as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

SUCCESSFUL MARATHA CANDIDATES CONGRATULATED.

A meeting of the Maratha community under the auspices of the Maratha Shikshanotejak Samaja, Maratha Samaja, Maratha Social Club and Maratha Volunteer Corps was held on Sunday last at "Vithal Nivas" Dongri to congratulate Messrs. K. S. Aswale and R. A. Gole two active members of the community on their having been elected members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the recent Municipal elections from F and G Wards. Mr. Ramchandrao Vithalrao Vandekar a leading member of the community was voted to the chair. Messrs. K. A. Keluskar, Kalekar, Kadam, Tavade, Rane and Chavan addressed the meeting. While offering their congratulations to the successful candidates from the community they expressed their sorrow at the indifference of the ratepayers from the tenant classes, specially the labouring classes, in not recording their votes at the polling booths. Also the lack of organisation among the leaders of the Maratha and the allied classes who aught to have put forth at least two members from each ward from the masses.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Mr. L. S. Kalewar of Messrs. N. Powell and Co. is standing as a candidate for election to the Municipal Corporation by co-option.

Mr. Girdharlal T. Mody is standing as a candidate for co-option in the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

Jute shares opened with a firm tone for Howrah and Clive but after some trading the rates gave way a trifle. A sustained enquiry for Reliance brought out a small parcel at Rs. 50. Among the higher priced stocks Orient, Cheviot and Budge Budge were wanted with sellers not anxious to part at the existing quotations. Cottons were rather easier with little doing. Coals continue weak without any support. Talchers were offering at Rs. 8. Tea and miscellaneous had no outstanding features. War bonds are higher on a better demand. Following are the closing quotations.

Government Securities:—3½ per cent. Government Paper 57/6, 6 per cent. bonds (1926) 99/8, 6 per cent bonds (1927) 99/12.

Bank:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1305, Tata Industrial Bank 8/6 disc.

Cotton:—Agra United 4/12, Dunbar 288 Keshoram 8/6.

Jute:—Benjamin 4/4 discount, Budge Budge 428, Caledonian 505, Cheviot 205, Clive 35/8, Delta 437, Howrah 42/12, Kinnison 900, Lansdowne 310, Orient 175, Reliance 49/12.

Coal:—Bansjorah 29/4, Burrakur 36, Caledonian 2/2, Royal 1/12, Sathgram 12, Talcher Coal 8/2.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Lead 3/12, Indian Iron and Steels 53, Marshalls India Ltd. 7/4, Alpha General Insurance annas 6, Burma Corporation 5/11, Indo Burma Tin 5/2, Rajshahi Tannery 3/8, Spences Hotel 13/12.

Tea:—Banarhat 8 per cent. pref. 103, Rydek 295.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and three-eighth pence and the demand bills were one shilling four and thirteen thirty-two pence.

It is strongly rumoured in Allahabad that Raja of Mahmodabad has tendered his resignation as Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University which has been accepted by Government.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

METHOD FOR DEFEATING PROVISIONS OF RENT ACT.

ACCUSED FINED

Valla[illegible]ridas vs. The King-Emperor.

([illegible]ef Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Justice Crump.)

[illegible]s a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. B. N. Athavle, Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. The Magistrate found the accused guilty of the offence of wrongful restraint under Sections 341 and 119 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

The facts material to the case are fully given in the judgment of the Magistrate, who in the course of his judgment said:—On the 28th June, 1922, (Ashad Sud 3rd), the accused Vallabhdas Haridas let out a shop in his building to the complainant Velji Arjun and received from him that day Rs. 62 as a month's rent in advance. Rs. 60 was the rent proper and Rs. 2 for one electric light. In a document Ex. A. passed to the complainant, the accused has described this sum of Rs. 62 as a "deposit." In that document the accused has specified the following clauses:—(1) That the shop has been let out as from Ashad Sud 1; (2) that the rent should be paid on every Amas; (3) That if the rent is not paid on every ekam he (the accused) will break open the lock and take possession of the shop and also recover the rent.

The complainant failed to pay the next month's rent in advance on the 24th July, 1922, (Shravan Sud 1), and therefore on the 25th July the accused broke open the lock which the complainant had put on the door of the shop, removed his boxes from the shop and forthwith let it out to the witness Thakordas Maganlal at Rs. 65 per mensem. The very same day Thakordas installed his printing press in the shop and thus the complainant has been restrained from going into the shop.

The accused in his examination by the Court admits the truth of the fact complained of, but defends himself by saying that he acted in the exercise of the power which he had reserved to himself under the document Ex. A.

The document Ex. A. is really the usual printed rent bill of receipt for rent-paid. The accused has made a writing on it converting it to a unilateral arrangement exclusively in his own favour. He has by that writing constituted himself the judge in his own cause as also the officer executing his own decree. The complainant swears that he accepted the document as a receipt and that he did not know that it contained the objectionable clauses. Now even assuming that the complainant was aware of these mischievous clauses the question for consideration is:—Has the complainant deprived himself of the redress which he is now seeking at the hands of the Court? The only section in the Indian Penal Code which appears to sanction an arrangement under which a person deprives himself of redress in a court of law for injuries in anticipation is Section 87. It clearly refers to injury to person in a fair conduct—in an honorable sport. The illustration to the section specifically denounces foul play. Even if the language of that section be so pressed and squeezed as to form a mould for the facts of the case before me, the effort must fail. In effect the accused says to the complainant I know that the High Court in the case of Gulam Mahomed vs. Emperor, 21 Bom., L. R. 261, has ruled that a tenant holding over cannot be evicted except by process of law; I also know that the custom in Bombay is that the landlord or his agent presents bills to the tenants and recovers rent, but I do not care for the decision of the High Court nor do I care to the custom. You must come and pay the rent on a particular day and if you fail I shall lock you out.

The very foundations of society and of law and order will be blasted up if landlords are to be allowed to resort to such methods. Further it is a well recognised principle of law that when a court has no jurisdiction in a particular cause the parties to an agreement cannot by mutual consent create a jurisdiction for that Court. Ledgard vs. Bull (1886), L. R. 13, Indian Appeals 134-145. Conversely Courts will not allow their jurisdiction to be outset by an arrangement between parties; Ramprasad vs. Mohanlal, I. L. R. 47, Cl. 756.

It is true that the law allows certain offences to be compounded without the consent of the Courts which have jurisdiction to take cognizance of them, but I do not know of any law which sanctions arrangements of compounding offences in anticipation.

I say that the arrangement under which the accused has reserved to himself the right of re-entry cannot be upheld. I need not say that even a solemn covenant of re-entry in a duly executed deed of lease cannot be so construed as to allow the landlord to take the law in his own hands.

In my judgment the unilateral and highly arbitrary clause in Ex. A. is contrary to public policy and undoubtedly subversive of the principle of the Bombay Rent Acts which were passed in the interest of tenants and under which a landlord has certainly not been left to work out a remedy for himself. No Court will ever tolerate such arrangement. I refer to Section 23 of the Indian Contract Act. What has been going on in the mind of the accused is perfectly plain. He must have come to an arrangement with the new tenant that as soon as the complainant fails to pay the rent in advance on the 1st of a month he would deliver possession of the shop to the new tenant at an increased rental.

I therefore find the accused guilty of the offence punishable under Section 341, I. P. Code, or in view of the provisions of Section 246, C. P. Code, in the alternative under Sections 341 and 119, I. P. Code (abetment of the offence of wrongful restraint) and sentence him to a fine of Rs. 200, in default to suffer simple imprisonment for one week. I order a warrant to issue for the levy of the fine. After the above was written, Mr. Mohanlal Desai asked permission to address the Court on behalf of the accused and has urged the astounding argument that the accused acted in good faith believing that he had a right to put another tenant in the complainant's shop by reason of the document Ex. A. If "good faith" means "downright tyrany" the argument would be sound.

HIGH COURT CONFIRMS MAGISTRATE'S COVICTION.

The Chief Justice in delivering judgment observed:—The accused was charged before the 3rd Presidency Magistrate with having committed an offence under Section 341, I. P. C., in that he had voluntarily obstructed the complainant so as to prevent him from proceeding in the direction in which he had a right to proceed. The accused was a landlord who had let out certain premises to the complainant on the 28th June, 1922, on which date the complainant paid Rs. 62 and obtained a receipt. The receipt which was in a printed form contained various clauses in the margin. But a lot of writing was added to the body of the receipt which translates as follows:—"Sheth Velji Arjun 'Jat.' You have rented one place situated in our house No. 51-53 in Fort, Bora Bazar, the rent of which has been fixed at Rs. 60 per month from Ashad Sud 1, and the electric charge for one lamp should be paid at Rs. 2 including municipal charges. The rent should be paid on every "Amash." If the rent is not paid on 1st 'Akam', we can break open your lock and take possession of the room and recover the rent. Other conditions we have accepted by reading the same on Bill No. 165 and have taken Rs. 62 as deposit to-day."

The complainant failed to pay the rent on the 1st of Shravan Sud, i.e., the 24th July On the 25th accused broke open the lock which the complainant had put on the door of the shop, removed his boxes from the shop and forthwith let it out to another tenant for Rs. 65 a month. The result was that the complainant was restrained from going into the shop. The suggestion is that the tenancy terminated owing to the failure to pay the rent, and that the accused was entitled to restrain the late tenant from entering the premises which had been occupied by him.

The accused has admitted that he entered the manuscript term in his rent bill, because when the landlords sued their tenants, the High Court gave time to the tenants to the extent of 12 months to vacate. Ordinarily a tenant would be entitled to retain possession of the premises occupied by him under the Rent Act as long as he paid the rent and even in case of default, the landlord would not be able to ignce an entry except under an order of the Court. It seems to me in the first place, that this is not an agreement between the landlord and the tenant. There are certain conditions put in the receipt by the landlord. We do not know whether they were accepted by the tenant except from the fact that he did pay the money to enter the premises. Apart from that there is nothing to show even on the terms laid down that the tenancy should be terminated if the rent was not paid on the exact due date. The landlord was only entitled to enter possession for the purpose of recovering rent. The mere fact that the rent was not paid on the due date would not terminate the tenancy. But apart from that the agreement if there was one, admittedly was for the purpose of defeating the provisions of the Rent Act which had been enacted for the protection of the tenants. I agree with the reasons given by the Magistrate for convicting the accused. I would discharge the rule and confirm the conviction and sentence.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. N. M. Desai appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SALESMAN SENENCED TO 6 MONTHS' R. I.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Wednesday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Khen charged Basil Remedios, salesman in the employ of Messrs. Evans Fraser and Company and Robert A. De Souza, with committing theft in respect of property valued at Rs. 2775-14-0 belonging to the above mentioned company during the past twelve months.

Messrs P. Godinho and De Cruz pleaders defended accused Nos. 1 and 2 respectively.

Mr. Frank aCramp Departmental Manager of Messrs Evans Frazer said accused No. 1 was a saleman in the furnishing deartment for the last three months. He did not know accused No. 2 previous to 22nd January 1923. On the 22nd January at about 4-15 p.m. he saw accused No. 2 going out of the shop. Witness became suspicious and he challenged him and he produced a cash memo showing the purchase of articles worth Rs. 84-15-0 and he was carrying the bundle. Witness opened the bundle and he found it cotained articles not mentioned in the memo. The value of the articles in the bundle were worth about Rs. 84. Witness questioned him as to where he got the articles from and he pointed accused No. 1. Witness questioned accused No. 1 and he told him that he was sending the goods out for approval. There was no entry made in the approval book which should have been made if the articles were sent for approval. Witness detained the accused and sent for the Police. When the police came accused No. 1 was searched and two currency notes of Rs. 10 each were found in his pocket. Accused No. 2 had with him those three lists of property. Police made enquiries and subsequently witness was called at the Police station and was shown some articles some of which witness identified as the property of Evans Fraser. Articles shown to them are worth Rs. 2700. Witness had looked through the bill-book, approval book and other books and he could not find any voucher for the articles. Witness was present when accused No. 2's house was searched. He was also present when the memos shown to him were recovered. None of those memos covered any of the property.

Cross examined by Mr. Godinho, witness said the prices of the articles given to the police were the catalogue prices. Approximately 20 per cent should be taken off to denote the real value.

Sub Inspector Devarkanth Vinayak Rape of the Phaltan Road Police Station said he was called to the Evans Fraser and Company on the 22nd of January and when he went there, he found the two accused detained there. Mr. Cramp made a complaint to him and told him what had happened. Witness arrested both the accused. At the time the two accused were handed over to him, he searched them and found the two notes with him. He also found the 2 memos. Then, he started enquiries. Both the accused were taken in Police custody under Magistrates order. He, then, searched the house of accused No. 2 and found cash memos. Accused Nos. 2 and No. 1 made certain statements and pointed out several persons and from them, witness recovered the articles which the Manager of Evans Fraser and Company identified as belonging to the firm and for which there was no voucher. Witness then, went to Poona and some of the property was recovered from there.

Both the accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship sentenced accsed No. 1 to six months hard labour, and accused No. 2 to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1000 in default to suffer four months hard labour.

REPORTED THEFT OF SOVEREIGNS.

Syed Razak Haji Mir Khalif residing at Parel Road reports to the police theft of 150 sovereigns and other articles collectively valued at Rs. 2,570.

ASSAULTING A PUBLIC SERVANT.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Prosecuting Inspector Barodia charged Haji Dawood Haji Ismail with assaulting Mr. Waman Chintaman Taskar, Inspector of Income Tax, in the discharge of his duty as a public servant on the 24th January last at Masjid Bunder Road.

Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; while Messrs. C. N. Canuga, K. F. Nariman and K. D. Billimoria, pleaders defended the accused.

Inspector Taskar said he went to the shop of Haji Ismail Haji Mohamed at 128 Masjid Bunder Road on January 24. The accused Haji Dawood was the son of Haji Ismail. He requested him to pay the amount and he reminded him of his promise made on the 23rd January. Seeing his attitude he went to the Police Station for help and with Police Constables he again went to the shop. The accused was shown the warrant but he still persisted in refusing payment. The accused began to abuse witness and the Senior Inspector who subsequently asked him to attach the shop. No sooner did he enter the shop than the accused pushed him and assaulted him. The accused also got wild with the Senior Inspector and assaulted him. He threw away the warrant. The accused also assaulted police constables and twisted the hand of one of them. The accused became more rowdy and boisterous and one of the constables blew his whistle for more help which arrived and the accused was secured. The witness received a scratch on his fore finger.

Cross examined by Mr. Canuga witness said the warrant gave him certain instructions. He was justified in attaching the property of the defaulter. The nephew and the father were dealing with the property of the deceased Ibrahim Haji Mahomed. The deceased had many houses in different wards. The shop at 217 Masjid Bunder Road was closed in December 1922. Haji Ismail conducted both the shops.

To the Court witness said he could not satisfy how he got the information.

Re-examined by Mr. Bowen, witness said Rs. 287 and Rs. 22 were paid by Haji Mahomed. Before the 23rd November 1922 he saw Haji Esmail always in the shop.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

IMPRESSIONS OF PAVLOVA.

(BY A HINDU ADMIRER.)

Anna Pavlova is the spirit of dancing straying in the unknown path of the eternal. It looks as if her soul had been embodied only to give a vision of the Immortal. Her dancing is the rapturous rhythm of universal unity and the harmonious blending of the higher emotions of nature. There is not a movement which is false, not a step or gesture which is discordant. It is one continuous flash of soul-delight animating every limb with the passionate vibration of the celestial chord.

Pavlova's art is the acme of aesthetic perfection. Having devoted her whole life for the art and in addition to her devotion,—which is a rare combination—possessing a wonderful instinct for the interpretation of the mystic beauty of the world it is not surprising that she should be able to make her audience feel her toe in their hands, which would involuntarily move with the raptures of a glowing imagination. She keeps her audience spell-bound by the silent incantations of her gliding magic and the sweet incense of her mystic beauty. When she comes on the stage softly floating on the waves of rapturous emotion with a delicious abandon to the revelries of an ever joyous soul—as in the "Californian Poppy"—or when she is suddenly revealed—as in the "Fairy Dolls"—with the sensuous radiance of the Queen of the Fairies, she is never artificial, never laboured but always natural, always spontaneous. It is her naturalness and spontaneity that make their singular appeal to her essentially conventional audience and captivate their hearts, which surprise them into paying their unstinted homage to her "cosmopolitan genius."

Madame Pavlova is very fortunate in her troupe of artistes. Like their queen they try to appear with the utmost possible naturalness. Though distinctions are invidious—specially among artists who each possess an individuality not inferior to the rest—we will not be doing an injustice to others if we mention the names of Mlles. Butsova and Stuart, and M. Volinine, who partners Madame Pavlova, M. Zalewsky and M. Oliveroff. And when we say that the whole troupe is exquisitely backed by the "Moscow Trio" of musicians under the masterly guidance of Mr. Stier, we have said the last word on Ballet.

A NEW THEATRICAL ARRIVAL.

Messrs. Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd. have been happy lately in the selection of their theatrical importations, and yet another is arriving to-day on the mail-boat s. s. "Narkunda". This is the Compton Coutts Comedy Co., who are to give their opening performance at the Excelsior Theatre to-morrow night. The company having been newly organised in London will assuredly be fresh and up-to-date while their repertoire is a concentration of all the London comedy successes of the past year. Mr. Compton Coutts needs but little introduction to Bombay audiences. He was out here a few years ago under the old Bandman regime and he will be remembered as one of the most talented and versatile character actors who have visited India. His "Grumpy" has never been quite forgotten in Bombay, nor has his "Colonel slaughter" in "High Jinks." Miss Niqua Lewis will be the leading lady with Mr. Coutts and this lady's work is said to be of an extremely high order and there can be no doubt, that after a glance at the repertoire list, Mr. Coutts has selected a leading lady of wide and varied ability. The other members of the company which has a strength of fourteen, have all been specially selected and rehearsed in London, and the company will arrive in India fully equipped in every department, particular attention having been paid to the scenery, which was specially painted for this tour by the best available London artists. The repertoire leaves nothing to be desired and Bombay audiences, which have a shrewd nabit of creating their own favourites, will soon have an opportunity to sit in judgment.

The opening piece will be "Bluebeards Eighth Wife" the Queen's Theatre success and adapted from the French by that witty author Arthur Wimperis. The second production will be "Secrets". Mr. Coutts piece de resistance. The public will eagerly await this play for it is undoubtedly the success of the London season. Other pieces down for production are John Galsworthy's "Windows" and Frank Danbys "Heart of a Child" each of which has its own peculiar attention for Excelsior audiences. Included in the repertoire are "The Man in Dress Clothes" "The Dippers", "The Hotel Mouse", "Double or Quits" and a revival of "All-of-a-Sudden Peggy."

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH DUE TO RUPTURE OF ENLARGED SPLEEN.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner concided the inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Oka Rama (30) residing in a hut at Arthur Road. The evidence showed that at about 4-30 a.m. on the 4th instant deceased went out of the hut and cried for help from a short distance. He said some body had assaulted him with fists. He died shortly afterwards.

The jury returned a verdict, that death was caused by the rupture of enlarged spleen due to his having been assaulted by a person unknown to the jury.

A FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

On the 2nd instant at about 7-45 p.m. motor car No. 5396 belonging to Mr. Ebrahim Jumabhoy Lalji was being driven along Sandhurst Road by its driver Chunilal Kaduram, when a Hindu named Godama Rupa (60) who was crossing the road was knocked down by the car and injured. He was removed to J. J. Hospital, where he died on Wednesday.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Godama when Fakir Mohmed, a butcher, said he was walking on the footpath on Sandhurst Road when he saw the deceased and two boys crossing the road. On seeing the motor car approaching, the two boys left the old man and ran away. The left mudguard having struck the deceased he fell down.

The medical evidence showed that death was due to fracture of the base skull.

The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the skull resulting from his having been knocked down by a motor car driven by Chunilal without due caution.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "Malwa" with the mails from Bombay of the 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 7 p.m. the same day.

The P and O mail steamer "Caledonia" with the mails from London of the 1st instant arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 7th instant and left there at noon the same day.

The O S K steamer "Celebes Maru" from Japan to Bombay via ports has left Colombo on the 6th instant and is due here on the 11th instant.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

All gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions, except those empanelled in the part heard case under trial, are required to attend the High Court on Friday morning, the 9th instant, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s. s. Himalaya Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 10th instant.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per s. s. Nirpura via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 14th instant.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The office of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be kept open from 2 to 8 p.m. except on Wednesday. On Sunday the working hours will be from 8 to 10 a.m. and from 3 to 8 p.m.

SADHAKASHRAM.

The anniversary of the Sadhakashram falls to-day (Friday). All the old Sadhaks and sympathisers of the Ashram are cordially invited to attend the ceremony.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Association will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY.

Under the auspices of the above Party a Public Meeting will be held on Friday next at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Girgaum, at which the following resolution will be considered:—"That this Public Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay emphatically protests against the precipitate manner in which the expenditure side of the Municipal Budget was rushed through the Corporation and condemns the arbitrariness with which a detailed investigation of the Budget Proposals was blocked." Mr. V. J. Patel will preside. Among the speakers will be Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, K. F. Nariman, B. N. Motiwala, Hussainbhoy A. Lalji Dr. Velker and Vora, and others."

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stri Sabha, a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Friday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Principal Ramdev of Hardwar, Gurukul will deliver a lecture on "Our duty towards the Depressed Classes." All women are cordially invited to attend.

The meeting proposed to be held to-day under the auspices of the Sabha for congratulating the successful women candidates at the recent Municipal elections, has been postponed.

VOLUNTEERS FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

About three hundred Volunteers are required from Bombay "G" Ward as per the Gaya Congress Resolution for commencing Civil Disobedience. Enrolment of Volunteers will take place at the office of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee (top floor, Chapra Building, opposite Hausali Tank, Dadar), at 9-30 a.m. on Sunday, the 11th instant. All those who have signed the enrolment forms are requested to be present at the above office in time. Those who have not yet enrolled themselves, but are willing to do so, are requested to see the Secretary at the above office half an hour before the time.

ALL-INDIA LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 6.

To-day's results at the All-India Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament were as follows:—

Men's Singles, Browne beat Makund 6—2, 6—8. Powell beat Browne 6—3, 6—1. Kishan Prasad beat Haswell 6—0, 6—2. Bobb walk over Hennessy (scratched). Mira beat Pickersgill 6—0, 12—10. Misra beat Lloyd 6—1, 6—1. Bishambhar Dayal beat Yorke 6—1, 6—1. Bishambar Dayal beat Nagu 6—1, 5—7, and 6—2. Mukerji beat Davies 6—1 2—6, and 1—6. Gupta beat O'Leary 6—3, 7—5.

Mixed Doubles:—Kishan Prasad and Miss O'Neill beat Capt. Marshall and Mrs Densham Smith 6—1, 6—1, Mr. and Mrs. Harper walk over another and vost. Bobb and Miss Gibson beat Mr. and Mrs. Harper 6—3, 6—3. Alexander and Miss Howkins beat Mukerji and Mrs. Banon 4—6, 6—4 and 6—2. Mr. and Mrs. Vane Percy beat Misra and Mrs. Brook 6—1, 1—6 and 6—3.

Ladies Singles, Miss Gibson beat Miss Collins 7—5, 6—4. Mrs. Hasler beat Mrs. Hay Kellie 6—3, 6—2. Mrs. Fremantle beat Mrs. Gibson 7—5. Then Mrs. Gibson retired. Mrs. Keays beat Mrs. Makenna 6—2, 6—1.

Ladies' Doubles:—Mrs Keays and Mrs. Wiles beat Mrs. Roe and Mrs. Bannester 6—1, 8—6.

Army Championship Singles, Marshall beat Strother Smith 6—2, 6—2.

Army Campionship Doubles:—Finals, Capt Pickersgill and Capt. Cleary (87 Punjabis) beat Capt. Makund and Capt. Hennessy (I.M.S.) 6—2, and 6—2.

Men's Doubles:—Raghubir Chandar and Daya Chandar beat Col. Baird and Vane Percy 6—1, 9—7 Davies and Bishambar Daval beat Bhargava and Bhargava 6—0, 4—6 and 6—2. Powell and Bobb beat Rosemeyer and Reid 6—0 and 6—3.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY.

Has received orders to sell by Auction WITHOUT RESERVE to dissolve a partnership the following horses belonging to Mr. Jaroola Bin Taleb and his nephews at the RACE COURSE, Bombay, on SATURDAY Morning, the 10th of February, 1923 at 8 a.m. prompt.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, February 9, 1923.

IN CASE OF WAR.

Since Sunday last the threat of war in the Near East has been evident to everyone owing to the rupture of negotiations at Lausanne, but the real danger, has not been at Lausanne at all but in Turkey itself owing to the continued presence of British troops and the "demonstrations" (to support Lord Curzon's aims) by British warships, which, in the present state of feeling of the Turkish people are provocations which might at any minute lead to some untoward "incident." It is a little difficult to know upon what pretext British warships are practically occupying Smyrna harbour, but, as Smyrna is outside the provisions of the Mudania armistice, the Turks, it seems to us, might well consider their continued presence as a menace to their country and had a perfect right to ask for their withdrawal. In view of the unsatisfactory situation at Lausanne, they would naturally wish to guard against another enemy landing "under protection of the guns of the Allied fleet." Whatever may be the rights and wrongs of the case, the Turks demanded the withdrawal of foreign warships from Smyrna harbour before midnight on Wednesday. "Responsible quarters in London", a Reuter's telegram informed us, considered the demand unjustifiable. How well we know "those responsible quarters in London": —the cause of all the muddle of the past four years! "The British and French Cabinets agreed to reject the Turkish demand and to warn Angora that the warships have been ordered to defend themselves." In reply, the Turkish Commander shortened the time-limit allowed to the foreign warships for withdrawal from midnight to sunset on Wednesday. The Allied High Commissioners told the warships to remain till ordered to leave by their respective Governments, and that is all we know about the matter up to the time of writing (Thursday midnight), but the dearth of subsequent telegrams upon a subject of such burning interest, leads us to conclude the worst has happened, and the worst is war—the Asiatic war which is the natural consequence of the injustice done to Asia in the European war.

The danger has been visible for many weeks, from the moment when Lord Curzon thumped his fist upon the Council-table at Lausanne; and the country awoke to it at the time of the Gaya Congress, when a tremendous wave of indignation swept through the Khilafat Camp and Congress Nagar, and the determination of the Indian people was expressed in resolutions which show their horror and repugnance at the thought of a fresh war with Turkey. The policy of the nation has been thus defined. But in case of war, the first consideration must be discipline. Sporadic outbursts do no good to any cause. Mahatma Gandhi saved the cause of the Khilafat from disgrace in 1920 by pointing out to Muslims the true way of Jihad for people in a subject state, at the same time bringing to the Indian Muslims the support of the great Hindu Community, thus making of the Muslim cause the cause of India as a whole. It must remain the cause of India as a whole. In case of war, Mahatma Gandhi's discipline must be maintained; our sacred cause must never be disgraced by crimes and outrages forbidden to the true Mujahid. It is high time that the Congress leaders gave up academical discussions about Councils and faced the grim reality which has drawn so near to all of us, thanks to Lord Curzon's lucubrations at Lausanne.

The Congress must make regulations to secure the maintenance of law and order, the safety of foreigners and the Co-operating Indians, in the event of war. Upon the attitude of the Government of India, in that event, will depend the need for other activities. The need for discipline is sure, in any case. Every Congressman should know his duty and his place in the general scheme, and courses of instruction should be given in the villages and towns in every province. In the event of war the nation must display its Swaraj—i.e. power of self-control—in such a way as to impress the world and even its opponents with respect. We still hope that the powers of evil which are bent on war may be defeated, but if the worst comes to the worst, and we are put to the great trial, we would impress upon our fellow Muslims of the British Empire that there is no cause for fear. *"Or do you think that you will enter Paradise while that which came to those who passed away before you has not come to you? They were stricken with disaster and adversity, they were shaken as by earthquake, till the Apostle and those who believed with him questioned: When comes Allah's help? Now surely Allah's help is very near."*

THE TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

To collect money for the Tilak Swarajya fund is now the most important work before the country. Already, through the patriotism of Seth Hiralal Kariwalla, Srijut Shankerlal Banker, Seth Dulichand and others, a sum of more than one lakh and thirty thousand has been promised before the campaign has begun. That means that the money is forthcoming, only willing workers—a whole army of them—are required for its collection. We have already published (on the first day of the Gaya Congress) the audited accounts of the Fund, which show the country's urgent need of money. It is this, we believe, which paralyses the whole national movement, not the lack of energy or patriotic fervour. It is a need which affects the whole Congress movement, irrespective of all difference of opinion and to meet it should be the first endeavour of all Congress parties. Nay, we go further and we say that even the Liberals and Moderates are affected by it, since the strength of what is known as the "extremist" section in the politics of any country is the very *raison d'etre* of the "Moderate" section, without which they would become either bondmen or themselves "extremists." It is thus to the interests of the whole nation that the hope of India, which is in her national institutions, should not fail for lack of funds. For those institutions are in fact the embryo of Indian independence.

"THE ANGORA CHRONICLE."

We are still occasionally made aware that there exists a section of the Indian public which regards our efforts to expound the Turkish Question with disfavour, almost as if they were designed as an affront to India. But, looking back to the autumn of 1920, it seems to us that something for the good of India, something in the nature of enlightenment, has really been achieved by those efforts. It seems a long while since the "Times of India" came out with a leaderette entitled "Another Lie Nailed to the Counter" apropos of an official denial of our statement that the British Government was actively supporting the Greek raid in Anatolia! Today the whole world recognises that the lie was not our statement but the official denial of our statement, which was received by our contemporary with so much reverence. We ourselves have never been devoid of reverence, only we reserve it for things which seem to us deserving reverence, and truth is one of them. India, when we came here, was paying the reverence due to truth to statements, often the reverse of true, merely because they came from certain sources. How many people in Bombay in those days seriously questioned the literal veracity of news on Asiatic subjects received through the accustomed agencies? And how many of our readers now would fail to question it? The Turkish Question, for the Indian public, was entangled in a mass of lies; the propagandist point of view of Europe, not of Asia, on a subject of the first importance, was imposed on India with all the force of the official propagandist agencies. If we have to some extent succeeded in extricating the truth and presenting the Turkish Question in its true light to the Indian public, if we have contributed, however little, towards the liberation of Indian opinion from the spell of anti-Indian propaganda, then we are content. Our special cables from Lausanne have been the subject of some adverse criticism. But we doubt if ever, in the history of journalism, a more complete exposure of the diplomatic game has been presented to the readers of a newspaper. It seems to us that India has learnt something valuable from that revelation of the depths which underlie official platitudes. In fact, we think the revolution of ideas is so great that the provincially-minded, who exist in every land, finding the even tenour of their way disturbed, resent it. Hence these tears.

Notes of the Day

The "Times" and Deshbandhu Das.

In his last address to the students of Bombay Deshbandhu Das advised them to be enthusiastic and even reckless in the pursuit of an ideal when once they had chosen the right one. For this piece of advice the "Times of India" has fallen foul of him and given him a long homily into the bargain on the subject of staidness and other allied virtues. Some people, he said, wanted them to advance with mathematical accuracy, step by step, and not pursue an ideal with too much enthusiasm and zeal. We do not see that there is anything wrong in this sort of advice to young men with a future before them, who are animated by the wish to serve their motherland. Enthusiasm and impetuosity are positive forces, at least, whereas the humour of the "Times" at their expense reminds us rather of the irridescence upon stagnant waters. If Mr. Das wants to go into the Councils, it is not because the constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi is not sufficiently constructive, but because it is not pushed on with vigour and enthusiasm. Further on the writer in the "Times" observes derisively: "You must not, says Mr. Das, consider whether your demands will be met or whether the measures you propose will bring you what you want or not." If people had waited to consider whether their demands would be acceptable we are afraid the world would have come to a standstill long ago,—Ireland would not have got her freedom, or even India her Reform Act by which the Moderates set so much store.

A Madras resignation.

Though "New India" has been trying its best to persuade the world that no serious crisis in the Council of the Government of Madras had arisen out of the rejection of the Irrigation Bill by the Legislative Council, the resignation, now announced, of Sir K. S. Iyengar, Law Member and sponsor of the Bill, shows that our contemporary had not read the signs aright. Any close observer of the proceedings of the Council would have seen that Sir K. S. Iyengar was no *persona grata* with the "party in power" and that he was not feeling at all comfortable in the post he had been chosen to fill. No one would question his legal talents or his independence of outlook in the limited sphere allotted to him In political matters he tried to play second fiddle to the local bureaucrats—we mean the White and not the Brown ones. But he failed to please the "party in power" and he has fallen. Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Advocate General, succeeds him and is himself succeeded in the post of Advocate General by one who is evidently a candidate of the "party in power." Mr. C. P. Iyer is a Brahmin, and a Besantite, and it remains to be seen if he commands better support of the party than his predecessor in office. As to the Irrigation Bill, it is reported that negotiations are in progress behind the purdah to breathe fresh life into it. As the "party in power" is a party also of landed interests there is little chance of the Bill being freshly introduced in the Council unless it is radically modified to suit the views of the big and small Zemindars.

Asiatic Federation.

Mr. Y.Z. Koo, the Secretary of the World's Students' Christian Federation, in the course of his interesting lecture the other day, gave Indians some insight into Chinese problems and the forces which are creating a revolution in China. India knows very little of what is happening in China, though the countries are comparatively near each other. From what the news agencies give us anybody would think that China contained only generals constantly contending for the sake of power. Mr. Koo told his audience that there are powerful associations among the people—a combination of labour, capital, schools, etc.—operating towards the emancipation of the land from the thraldom of the Mandarins. There is some sort of similarity between the movements in China and in this country. Mr. Koo said that the provinces non-cooperated with the central government when it became too powerful to be good and isolating it, brought about its downfall. This was done in the case of the Manchu emperors and again when that old Mandarin, Yuan Shi Kai, wanted to be emperor of China. For thousands of years China, Japan and India were closely associated by the indissoluble ties of religion and spirituality, and yet in modern times they are like strangers to one another. China and Japan owe India a deep debt of gratitude for the culture that she has given them and the exalted teachings of Buddha spread by her missionaries. Isolation does no good to the three nations concerned, and we believe there should be some sort of federation formed for the exchange of ideas and news to bring the countries closer. If Asia is to come into her own and take the place to which she is entitled by her religion, her spirituality, her art and her magnanimity, Asiatics must organise a bureau for the dissemination of correct information upon Asiatic affairs. Such a bureau must act as a clearing house for ideas and information; it must form a close bond between these countries, as well as other countries in Asia; it must hasten the formation of those golden chains of friendship and love which will bind Asia into one great federation of powerful, but peaceful, peoples and religions. In such a federation there should be no racial or religious bar. Indians have begun to cherish such a great ideal for Asia.

Egyptian "Independence."

The special correspondent of the "Morning Post," deputed by his paper to report on the Luxor discoveries, gives "an illuminating sidelight on the political position of Egypt" in the following incident:—

> "I visited M. Lacau, Director of the General Egyptian Antiquities Department, who has been at Luxor for some days. I had seen him on Monday, when he stated that he had not received the orders of the Egyptian Government requesting him to give information re discovery to the Press. He reiterated his statement this afternoon, but went sensationally further. It is impossible to quote his exact words, as the interview was in French, but the substance of his remarks was he had seen the order published by the local Press, and considered that he was not called upon to obey it, primarily because the order had been made by a Minister, who was not cognisant of the actual position also because he (M. Lacau) was Director of the Egyptian Antiquities Department, and it was for him to decide what should be given to the Press."

This is a wonderful kind of independence which the British Government has given to Egypt—an independence which cannot compel paid officials to obey the will of Ministers. If an Englishman happens to be killed, the British High Commissioner pounces upon the Minister of Justice, ordering him to explain and find out the culprits. Not only this. The Egyptian Government is forced to give the value in money of the life lost to the family of the deceased—perhaps to every individual thereof—in addition to the sentence inflicted on the supposed or real murderer. Thus, if misguided fanaticism goes astray owing to the provocations of Allenbyism, the Egyptian Government, which is neither misguided nor fanatical, has to bear its penalty and expiate its crimes. We are, indeed, living in strange times when even words are apt to change their meaning when applied to "natives."

The Axe at the Root

Retrenchment seems to be the latest stunt in India, and we hear of nothing but retrenchment everywhere. But the methods adopted towards that end are manifestly wrong. In the Government offices they have begun dismissing the poor sepoys getting Rs. 20 to 25 per month, keeping the posts occupied by the *burra sahibs* intact. On the other hand, the Secretary of State for India has obligingly appointed a Royal Commission to look into the grievances of the highly paid Civilians and increase their already large emoluments, to enable them to keep three establishments—one in the town, another in England, and a third in the hills. But the Civilians will themselves admit that it is rather hard on the poor clerks and sepoys in Government offices that they should be made the scapegoats. Clerks and sepoys are dismissed without any consideration either for their services or their age, and this cumulative saving will be applied to give an additional solatium to the highly paid officials. The inverted logic which generally obtains in Government offices is responsible for this application of the "axe" at the bottom rather than at the top. The clerks and sepoys are poor and inarticulate—they have got no "Morning Post" and other papers to rend the air with lamentations for them—and they have to suffer. But have the authorities considered what the total saving, by dismissing a hundred sepoys, will be? Will it be enough to import another "expert" into this country and enthrone him in the Secretariat? If it is to be retrenchment, then let it begin at the top and not at the bottom at the cost of a few miserable clerks and sepoys, who generally manage to go through life in a half-starved condition.

Matrimony and the I. M. S.

While the echoes of the universal outcry against the special terms offered by Viscount Peel to thirty candidates for the I.M.S. are still audible in this country, one learns with amused interest from "Truth", which often constitutes itself the mouthpiece of the European section of the Services, that the Secretary of State's terms have not proved sufficiently tempting to aspirants to tropical experience. A correspondent in the journal states that those who have turned up their noses at the offer have shown their wisdom, unless they are confirmed celebates. Rs. 650 per month for lieutenants and Rs. 850 for captains, with the option of retiring on a gratuity of £1000 after five years' service, says the correspondent, should certainly be an attractive proposition for the young single man just qualified, but a promise of a free return passage for a wife and family suggests that the authorities would like to attract those who have committed or think of committing matrimony. And these the correspondent would warn off. He thinks that the wife would cost Rs. 500 per month without travelling expenses, children and nurse, and hence he concludes that India is no place for a married officer on Rs. 650 per month. The alternatives suggested by "Truth" are "separation allowance for married officers, or free quarters for their grass widows." It will be seen that in all this disquisition the capacity of the Indian taxpayer to bear the ever-growing burdens is left out of the account entirely. But then, when was it ever taken into consideration at all by those who rule the destinies of India?

Capital Punishment.

The reaction following the execution of the death penalty imposed on the accused in the Ilford murder case is reflected in the British Press, the majority of papers urging the necessity, if not of the entire abolition of capital punishment, at least of steps to mitigate the horror and frequency of the same. The sordid sensationalism with which a section of the Press clothed both the crime and the trial appears to have shocked the soberer elements in society and the opinion is clearly gaining ground in England that the nation's attitude towards capital punishment stands in need of radical revision. The crime for which Mrs. Thompson and her lover paid the extreme penalty was a most atrocious one, with not a single mitigating circumstance. In nine cases out of ten, the public would perhaps agree that it is impossible to think of any other form of punishment for such wretches save the one awarded in this case. After all, the punishment awarded is not all for the sake of the punished. The judicial view has also been that it is also meant as a deterrent demonstration. But does capital punishment in all cases achieve this latter purpose? He would be a bold man who would say it does or it has ever done so. The very publicity which trials for murder—nay the very executions—receive in the modern Press prevents the penalty from serving its stated purpose. But if no publicity is given to the carrying out of the penalty, how can it be expected to have a deterrent effect on other members of society? It is thus becoming increasingly clear that capital punishments are not serving the purpose they were meant to serve. We say here nothing of the sanctity of life itself. What God has given, it should not be in the power of any society, however well intentioned, to take—that is a view which a steadily increasing portion of mankind is coming to entertain. If the present revulsion against State executions gains in strength in Great Britain and leads to the revision of the penal law of the land, resulting in the ultimate abolition of capital punishment, Great Britain's example is sure to be followed by many other civilised Governments, which have not yet abolished such punishment. That in India, in the eyes of the law, life is held very much cheaper than in Great Britain may be seen from the single instance of Chauri-Chaura, where as many as 172 persons have been condemned to suffer the extreme penalty. A law which makes possible the wholesale slaughter of so many human beings—the "images of God"—certainly needs revision.

EGYPTIAN POLITICS.

FATE OF NESSIM CABINET.

EGYPTIAN CLAIMS TO THE SUDAN.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Cairo telegrams indicate that developments in the Egyptian political situation will depend on the reply from London with regard to the Sudan clauses in the Constitution as modified by the Egyptian Government. If they are approved, Premier Nessim may remain in office or the Cabinet may be reconstructed. The modified clauses stipulate that the title of King of Egypt with regard to the Sudan be determined by the Egyptian parliament after future negotiations and state that the present constitution applies to the Egyptian Kingdom only without affecting Egyptian rights in the Sudan.—Reuter.

ENGLISH RAILWAY EMPLOYEE FIRED AT.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Cairo.—Two shots were fired this morning on one Ambler, an English railway employee. He was not hit but a native workman was wounded and the assailant escaped.

LATER.

Owing to the attempt to murder Ambler, the authorities have appointed a Military Governor in Cairo to take measures to deal with such crimes. A military cordon has been placed around the area where the attempt was made and nobody is allowed to leave without a permit. The area has been heavily fined.—Reuter.

PRINCESS MARY'S SON.

LONDON Feb. 7.

Princess Mary has given birth to a son.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

A Bulletin issued this morning states that Princess Mary passed a comfortable night and that her condition is quite satisfactory.—Reuter.

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Messrs. Montagu's weekly report states:—"A fair amount of gold has been on offer and a good proportion has been taken for India." "The Silver market has been lacking in animation of late, which can hardly cause surprise. China cannot be expected to require much silver now that the Chinese New Year is so close. The onus of support, therefore, falls on India whose readiness to take fresh supplies is less in evidence after very large shipments thither during the last two months. The total drawn by her from London, China and America during this period has been about four million sterling worth. The off-take is still high, but it is possible that some of the shipments now on way are of a speculative nature and may have to be sold on arrival. American sales have not been very large. China has been working both ways, covering bear positions as well as selling afresh.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

A London message of 8th February states the King received Sir Percy Cox in audience to-day.

The "Daily Express" states that Colonel Lawrence has secured his discharge from the Air Force.—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

French francs receded to-day to 74/80, Belgian to 84/85 and the Lire to 96¼. Marks were nominally 170 to 175 thousand. Sterling was 4/67¾.

CRIMINAL LAW ACT AGAIN!

LALA DUNICHAND ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 8.

Lala Dunichand, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee was arrested this morning under Criminal Law Amendment Act.

NANKANA SUPPLEMENTARY CASE.

TWO ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 8.

Judgment has been pronounced by the Sessions Judge, Sheikhupura in the supplementary Nankana tragedy case. Six accused were acquitted and two were sentenced to death.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 8.

The Western disturbance has given nearly a general rain in the North-Western Frontier Provinces and North Punjab and snow in Kashmir with a local rain in Southwest Punjab and Northwest Baluchistan.

The chief amounts are:—Rawalpindi one and half inches, Multan a quarter, Dras half, Sonamarg and Peshawar one, Dera Ismail Khan a quarter, Chera half and Parashinar two.

A wave of low temperature is now crossing the Frontier.

Forecast:—A decrease in Northwest Frontier Province and Southwest Punjab and extention into East Punjab.

THE HAGUE TRIBUNAL.

A MOMENTOUS DECISION.

VERDICT ON ANGLO-FRENCH DISPUTE.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Hague.—For the first time in August last two first rank powers Britain and France appeared before the League of Nations in a dispute on the question of Tunis and Morocco, about which Britain complained that the French had no right to impose French nationality on British subjects born in Tunis and Morocco which were not French Dominions but merely protectorates. France refused to submit to arbitration whereupon Britain handed over the dispute to the Council of the League of Nations which referred it to the Court of International Justice. The court has now delivered judgment deciding against the French contention that decrees imposing nationality were matters of purely domestic concern.

ATTEMPT AT MINING DUBLIN CASTLE

LONDON, Feb. 8.

A startling discovery has been made by Free State troops in Dublin. A partly constructed tunnel has been found, leading from Saint Monica's Babies (Ladies?) Club towards Dublin Castle. Land mine and quantities of arms have been discovered in the Club and a female caretaker of the Club has been arrested. A woman called during troops' search and she was found to be carrying a bag containing Thompson machinegun.—Reuter.

ITALIAN GAINS IN TRIPOLI.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Rome.—A Tripoli message states that the whole territory lost by Italians in 1915 has been reoccupied. The Chieftains of Tarhuna territory have surrendered their arms.—Reuter.

ANOTHER M. C. C. VICTORY.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Palmerston North.—M. C. C. beat Palmerston North by 140 runs. M. C. C. made 306 for 8 and declared. Calthorpe contributed 126, which included some vigorous hitting—four sixes and eighteen fours. Gibson made fifty-eight not out. Palmerston made 123. M. C. C. made 53 for six in their second innings and declared and Palmerston then made 96.

CUP TIE RESULTS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

The following are results of the replayed Cup Ties; West Ham one Brighton nil; Southampton one Chelsea nil; Huddersfield three Millwall nil.

First League.—Liverpool two West Bromwich Albion nil.

Scottish League.—Hearts three Clyde one, Airdrieonians three Partick three, Raith one Kilmarnock nil.

CHANGE OF CAPITAL.

U. P. GOVERNOR'S VIEWS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 7.

In reply to the Municipal address, Sir William Marris, referring to the proposed change of capital said it was, however, certain that from the view points of finance and administration that it was difficult to keep two seats of Government and His Excellency had hoped that he would soon arrive at some definite solution. As regards the eligibility for Municipal Membership of ex-political prisoners, His Excellency declared that Government did not regard conviction for offences not involving moral turpitude as a disqualification for Municipal offices. In conclusion His Excellency gave a word of caution in regard to personal and sectional and political differences as affecting the proper administration of Municipal boards.

HINDU MUSLIM DIFFERENCES IN SIDHPUR.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD Feb. 8.

The tussle between Hindus and Bora Mahomedans in Sidhpur over the alleged breaking of Idols in two Hindu temples by Boras still continues. Though the Hindus have given up the Hartal in deference to the orders of State, their Mahajan has resolved to non-cooperate with the Boras. Consequently Boras can buy no commodities from Hindu shopkeepers. Military has been requisitioned to reinforce the police and Boras' quarters are being guarded. The Boras have been forbidden by their high priest to leave their localities and enjoined to maintain peace. Feeling between Hindus and Boras of Sidhpur have been enbittered for a long time past. Four Boras have been prosecuted as a result of alleged breaking of idols. They have been released on bail and their case is to come up for hearing on the 12th instant. The complainant who was alleged to have been abducted was found lying near the Hindu orphanage, not far from Bora cemetry, bound hand and foot and wrapped in a bundle. His companion who was alleged to have been severely assaulted and injured with knife is still living and is kept in his house.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Countess Reading gave a garden party Wednesday evening at the Viceregal Lodge to the Ruling Princes and Chiefs now in Delhi.

CALM BEFORE THE STORM?

SMRYNA: PIVOT OF NEAR EAST SITUATION.

ALLIED ATTEMPT TO COVER UP LAUSANNE FAILURE.

FRESH CONCENTRATION OF WARSHIPS.

ALLIED REFUSAL OF ANGORA'S DEMAND.

The time-limit given for the withdrawal of foreign warships from Smyrna Harbour expired at sunset on Thursday. Telegrams up to the time of going to press, only indicate the Allies' determination to resist the legitimate Turkish demand, thus opening up a prospect of grave possibilities in the Near East.

The Sudden lull in the news since the afternoon of Thursday has not helped to ease the growing tension in the city and the country.

The Smyrna development is such as might obscure the Allied failure at Lausanne, and by side-tracking opinion at the crucial moment, the Allies may yet provoke an unjust war, for which the ultimate responsibility will be sought to be foisted on the Turks, who throughout an intensely provocative period, have displayed thorough coolness of temper and an exemplary spirit of conciliation.

The pivot of the situation, at the moment of writing, is Smyrna and the question of war or Peace depends upon what happens there. The whole country has been thrown into an anguish of suspense.

The news so far to hand regarding the prospects of Lausanne is hardly suggestive of the resumption of negotiations or the early conclusion of peace.

LONDON Feb. 7.

Constantinople.—The Turkish Commander in Smarna has shortened the time given for foreign warships to leave Smyrna from midnight to-night to sunset this evening. The High Commissioners have ordered the Allied warships to remain in Smyrna until ordered to leave by their Governments.

CONCENTRATION OF WARSHIPS.

FRENCH SUBJECTS PREPARING TO LEAVE.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Constantinople.—The French Consul at Smyrna telegraphs that he has applied for permission to embark French subjects desirous of leaving aboard "Pierre Lotti." The Governor has replied that he sees no objection.—Reuter.

Later.

It is reported that the Governor of Smyrna has informed the French Consul that he has extended the time given to warships to leave harbour by twenty-four hours in order to receive instructions from Angora. All was quiet in Smyrna this morning. Admiral Nicholson, aboard the light cruiser "Curacoa" which is standing by, off Mytilene, has been ordered to enter Smyrna harbour this morning to support "Calypso" if necessary. Reuter cables from Malta that in addition to "Curacoa," super-Dreadnoughts "Emperor of India" and "Resolution" have arrived off Mytilene. Besides "Ernest Renan" there is also, the French destroyer "Somali," a Dutch battleship and an Italian warship off Smyrna. Rear-Admiral Sir Alfred Chatfield aboard "Cardiff" arrived off Chanak yesterday and proceeded to Constantinople.—Reuter.

UNITED ANGLO-FRENCH ACTION.

REFUSAL TO WITHDRAW WARSHIPS

LONDON Feb. 7.

Responsible quarters in London consider that the Turkish demand for withdrawal of foreign warships from Smyrna is very unjustifiable as the Mudania convention is still in force till the peace treaty is signed.

British warships in Smyrna are protecting British interests. The possibility of their withdrawal is believed to be very remote.

The British and French Cabinets have agreed to reject the Turkish demand for withdrawal of warships from Smyrna before midnight to-night and to warn Angora that warships have been ordered to defend themselves in case of any attack.

SMYRNA HARBOUR.

REPORTED MINED.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Constantinople.—The warships in Smyrna consist of the British ship "Calypso" and the French cruiser "Ernest Renan." Information received from independent sources states that the entrance to the harbour of Smyrna has been mined since the Mudania Convention. The only channel which is free brings steamers within a few yards of the coast battery.—Reuter.

ALLIES' WARNING TO TURKEY.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Constantinople.—The Turkish Commander at Smyrna had informed the commanders of the Allied warships there that he has been ordered to enforce their withdrawal if they do not comply with the Turkish order to leave Smyrna. The Allied Commissioners here have strongly protested against this demand and have uttered a warning of the grave consequences of any Turkish attempt at coercion.

The French Consul at Smyrna reports that the French Colony there is greatly distressed at the menacing situation and requests the authorities to embark French subjects on the Messageries Maritime steamer "Pierre Loti" and the French cruiser at Smyrna.—Reuter.

A TRIUMPH OF BRITISH DIPLOMACY.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

A diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" referring to the chagrin expressed in the French Press at the result of the Lausanne Conference, which French newspapers describe as a triumph of British diplomacy and defeat of French, says that M. Poincare's manoeuvre, declaring that in the event of rupture France would make a separate peace, failed for the simple reason that the Turks have now nothing to gain from a separate peace with the French. France has so far overdone her peculiar friendship for Turkey that she has nothing more to give. But the Turks acted on the hint in a manner totally unexpected by the French. She first agreed with the British in regard to Gallipoli and Mosul and then asked Lord Curzon to agree to a separate peace, for, if France had nothing, Britain has in Turkish eyes everything to give. A separate peace with her would have been really worth while. Lord Curzon refused because honour did not permit Britain to leave the Allies in the lurch.

ISMET LEAVES FOR ANGORA.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Lausanne.—Ismet Pasha and the principal Turkish delegates have departed.—Reuter

FRENCH DISAPPOINTMENT AT TURKISH ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Constantinople.—General Pelle, the French High Commissioner, received Turkish journalists when he expressed his astonishment at the change of tone of the Turkish press towards France, especially in view of France's role of mediator at Lausanne. He said the attitude of the Turkish delegation at Lausanne had apparently changed at the eleventh hour in consequence of the recipt of a telegram from Angora. General Pelle concluded by pointedly remarking: "I hope this telegram will not prove to be another Ems telegram."—the allusion being to the telegram that precipitated the Franco-Prussian War.—Reuter.

RECRUITMENT OF TURKISH OFFICERS

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Turkish newspapers publish an order from the Military Commander in Constantinople that all officers on the active and retired lists must immediately register otherwise they will be punished.—Reuter.

MORE AND MORE AGGRESSION.

CONTROL OF RAILWAYS.

STARVING INDUSTRIAL REGION.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

The tussle between France and Germany in the Ruhr continues. French troops have occupied Hueckeswagen, Wermelskirchen and Ouerath in Elberfeld district and thus control all the lines from the Ruhr into the British area. This means the closing of one of the main outlets of German trade and leaves only sea-coast ports available. The French have decreed that railway saboteurs are liable to be shot. After having been tried by Court Martial, several more German officials have been expelled. Amongst them are presidents of railway direction at Trier (or Treves) and Ludwigshafen.

Railways are apparently disorganised owing to strikes, and the French have taken over the complete railway administration in the Bavarian Palatinate. All stations, in the Belgian zone are closed.

DISCHARGE OF CARGOES STOPPED.

Berlin.—An Essen telegram reports that the discharge of cargoes at Duisburg has been stopped in consequence of the refusal on the part of shippers to pay to the French river dues and Customs hitherto collected by Germans. This is likely to affect the provisioning of the industrial region.—Reuter.

PENALISING GERMAN MINISTERS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Paris.—A semi-official statement, replying to criticisms why Chancellor Cuno was recently permitted to enter the Ruhr, explains that German Ministers were not forbidden to do so; but, in view of Cuno's attitude there and to secret attempts to exercise his (authority?), steps have been taken to prevent repetition and penalties have been provided for any transgressions.—Reuter.

FRENCH OCCUPY BERGBORN.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Essen.—An authoritative German quarter states that a French column have occupied Lennep, Bergborn, Krebsoege and southward to Elberfeld and Barmen.—Reuter.

CONGRESS AND DEBT FUNDING AGREEMENT.

HARDING ON BRITISH INTEGRITY.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Washington.—In submitting the report of the American Debt Commission to the Congress, President Harding requested its approval of the agreement with Britain regarding her debt to America as "recommitment of the English-speaking world to the validity of the contract."

He approved the judgment of the Commission that the agreement "fully preserved the integrity of the obligation and represented the first great step towards re-adjustment of inter-Governmental obligations growing out of the war."

Senator Smoot then introduced a Bill for amending the Debt Law in order to provide for acceptance of British and similar settlements on the part of other nations.

President Harding also asked for enactment of the Ship Subsidy Bill because, it was "as important to avoid losses as to secure funds on debts."

POLITICAL "HONOURS"

LONDON, Feb. 7.

A Privy Councillorship has been conferred upon Mr. John Rawlinson.

Baronetcies have been bestowed on Sir James Reynolds, Colonel Charles Burn, and Sir Frederick Hall.

The Knight Grand Cross of the British Empire has been conferred upon Sir John Malcolm Fraser; five Knighthoods of the British Empire including the ones for Commander Walter Windham and Ernest Gardiner, M.P.

Sir George Younger has been created Viscount; Pike Pease, M.P., and Sir Owen Phillips have been created Barons.

This is the first political honours list under the regime recommended by Honours Commission and merely specifies the length of the recipients' parliamentary services, any political officer filled or states "for public and political services" in various localities.

DUKE OF YORK'S WEDDING.

LONDON Feb. 7.

The Duke of York's wedding has been fixed to take place on April 26th in Westminster Abbey.

TURKISH CLAIM TO MOSUL.

INSPIRED PROTEST FROM IRAQ TOWNS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.

Bagdad.—Telegrams have been received by King Faisul and the High Commissioner from a number of towns in Iraq strongly protesting on ethnological and historical grounds against the Turkish pretensions to Mosul. These telegrams signed by civic authorities, land owners and merchants have been received from Ramadi, Karbala, Hit and Zakho amongst other towns.—Reuter.

KHADDAR PROPAGANDA.

SCHEME FOR TRAVELLING INSTRUCTORS.

WORKING COMMITTEES PROGRAMME.

The Congress Working Committee has passed a scheme, for organising Khaddar work, to be adopted in various provinces. It provides for:—

(1) Khaddar Hawking and Home-selling Service of 3000 workers.

(2) Another service of 600 Instructors in home-carding.

The immediate object is:—

(a) To sell through the hawkers, at least one crore of rupees worth of Khaddar, by the end of this year; and

(b) To cover at least ten thousand villages, training on an average 15 spinners per village, in home-carding.

The hawkers and home-sellers are to be maintained, by selling Khaddar at one anna per rupee, above its actual cost, and paying that anna to the actual seller. Besides, he is to be further paid, a sum equivalent to 2 per cent. of the amount of sales effected by him. To meet this payment of 2 per cent. remuneration, the All-India Congress Khaddar Department has allotted the grants hereunder mentioned, to the respective provinces. All other facilities to carry the scheme through, should be made by the provincial and local committees.

The Travelling Instructors are to be maintained from further grants hereunder mentioned, and the Provincial funds, in equal halves. The monthly remuneration of an Instructor shall not exceed Rs. 30.

Each Province can engage the number of hawkers and instructors mentioned against its name, in the table below.

Every instructor should cover on an average, two villages per month teaching home-carding to at least 15 spinners in each. The services of the students, trained at the Sabarmati Institute, may be utilised at once for this purpose. These can train up the remaining workers, to make up the above number, required for the purpose. The training of instructors will not take more than a fortnight. In case any province requires the temporary assistance of a training instructor, the All-India Congress Khaddar Department will be able to meet such requirement.

Provinces that require in advance, a partial payment of the undernoted allotments, should send in their applications, with the following information, to the All-India Congress Khaddar Department:—

(1) The value of Khaddar, they expect to sell, through the hawking service; and

(2) The number of Instructors they expect to engage; both before the end of April 1923. The advances thus paid, shall be kept in arrears with the provinces, till the end of the year.

Grants should be used, strictly for the purposes, for which they are made. Unspent balances will be recalled.

Provinces may apply for the engagement of more volunteers under this scheme, for which permission will be granted, and grants made, out of such unspent balances.

Reports of the activities of these two services, and bills for their payments, should be submitted by the provinces, separately for each calendar month, before the end of the succeeding month. Payments will be remitted forthwith.

ENLISTMENT OF WOMEN.

In adopting this scheme, the Working Committee has resolved, that Provinces may enlist workers, from volunteers enrolled under the Gaya resolutions, provided that such enlisted volunteers, are put on whole time work under this scheme. Provinces will find that this scheme will give great impetus to the carrying out of the Gaya resolutions.

It will be to the interest of the Provinces, not to transfer these workers, to any other duty, till all available sources of getting men are exhausted.

It is urgently necessary that the provinces should organise production on a large scale through independent enterprise, by giving good and trustworthy producers, definite undertakings, to purchase specified quantities of Khaddar from them, for a specified period. The All-India Khaddar Department can give the Provinces, counter undertakings, for a part of their contracts; but for this the samples and rates must be fixed before hand.

Those that offer to join these services, should give an undertaking to stick to their respective duties, for a period of one year unless they are transferred to any other duty.

Sjt. Mathuradas Purshotham is now appointed the Director of the Production Branch. All correspondence relating to this scheme should be addressed directly to him at Satyagraha Ashram, Sabarmati (B. B. and C. I. Railway).

AMIR'S INTEREST IN STATE AFFAIRS.

AFGHAN PRESS DISCUSSING NEAR EAST SITUATION.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, Feb. 7.

The Afghan Court is still at Jellalabad and His Majesty the Amir is said to be busy looking into the affairs of his eastern province. The newspapers of Afghanistan are showing a keen interest in the Near East situation.

It is understood that Lt. Col. Humphrys, the British Minister recently paid a short visit to Jellalabad but the British legation as a whole has not moved down with the court. There is great congestion at Jellalabad and a shortage of comfortable living quarters.

Mr. Maconachie, Counsellor to the British Legation, is on a short visit to India.

INTELLECTUAL EXPLOITS OF ISLAM.

FOUNDATION OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

DR. RAY'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

The following extracts are culled from the Convocation address delivered by Dr. P. C. Ray at the National Muslim University, Aligarh on the 7th instant:—

Aligarh is a name to conjure with; from the restful days of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan of hallowed memory in the early eighties of the last century down to these present stirring times of a nation-wide resurgence, it has always stood for a centre, a living and inspiring centre, of Islamic learning and culture. Aligarh has set its impress on the best minds of more than two generations of our Muslim countrymen; and we, comparative outsiders as we are, have always associated Aligarh with a broad, modern, intellectual outlook free from bigoted obscurantism; with a healthy, active, corporate University life not choked up and stifled by the dull, drab drudgery of mechanical routine and parrot-like examinations; and above all with a deep and enlightened civic sense and patriotism that makes real, sturdy, live men of affairs, and not mere cloistered recluses. We have always looked upon it as a nursery which rears up men and not service-hunting clerks. And therefore, this new endeavour this new National University set up in what has come to be almost an Islamic *pithasthan*, has a stupendous task before it—it has to live up to the heights of the traditions of Aligarh, and further to strive to establish new records. This is a task, which by its very magnitude and glory, ought to rouse our bravest instincts and to nerve us to our loftiest efforts.

ISLAM'S ACHIEVEMENT IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE.

As a life-long student of Science, it is this aspect of a University, this mission of a teaching institution that makes its greatest appeal to me. Prejudice, bigotry and unreason have been the greatest enemies to human progress throughout the entire course of man's history; and the baneful and soul-killing effects of authorities and dogmas have been most terrible in stunting the growth of the human mind. And I take it that the greatest, the worthiest, and the most permanent contribution of Science to the cause of civilisation has been its revolt against authority, its pursuit of truth and its appeal to reason. And speaking to you here this afternoon as a man of Science I will appeal to you ever to keep this flag of truth, this banner of freedom, unfurled.

Though I am uttering what may sound like a note of warning, yet the fact is that these remarks are meant as nothing but friendly counsel and I am far from being nervous about the matter. On the contrary, I am more than confident that this respect for truth, for pure learning, and for freedom of thought will pre-eminently characterise this University, as it has ever characterised the progress of Islam in the past. I know the traditions, I mean the intellectual traditions, of Islam; I remember the magnificent contribution made by Islamic peoples to the cause of science and literature and philosophy and arts; I recall the part that they have played in keeping up the torch of truth burning with undimmed lustre during the dark dismal period of the Middle Ages, when Christendom was content to exhaust its energies over barren Aristotelian logomachies and interminable theological wrangles about the mother of God and the Son of God; the visions of Baghdad and Cairo, of Cordova and Granada, float before my imagination with all their ineffable aroma and age-old splendour. Though not a Muslim myself, my Asiatic heart expands with pride and joy when I think of the conquests in the fields of culture and knowledge achieved by Islam. My friends, I trust, will pardon me if in the fulness of my heart I love to linger longingly on this glorious period of Islamic history.

What, I ask, would the world have been where would modern civilisation have been, if when the classic world of Europe had been submerged by the invasion of the Barbarians into an abyss of unspeakable darkness, of unrelieved gloom, Islam had not stepped into the breach, and nursed with the most sedulous care the germs of classic knowledge and reared them to fruition and bloom in the life-giving atmosphere of truth and freedom? All the knowledge of the East, of Egypt, of Greece was carefully preserved; and not merely preserved, but refined and improved and generalised by the Islamic scholars and scientists and philosophers in the Middle Ages. One can scarcely read the eloquent pages of Gibbon and Sedillot and Lane-Poole and Draper and Syed Amir Ali and other historians of that period without being struck with admiration and astonishment at the boldness of the speculations, the originality of the researches, and the variety of the subjects studied. I hope my friends will allow me to prove a little more in detail over this luminous page of the history of Islam.

Up to the time of the Islamic dispensation the Arab world, properly so called, restricted within the Peninsula of Arabia and some outlying tracts to the North-West and the North-East, had shown no signs of intellectual growth. Poetry, oratory and judicial astrology formed the favourite objects of pursuit among the pre-Islamite Arabs. Science and literature possessed no votaries. The words of the Prophet gave a new impulse to the awakened energies of the race. Even within his life-time was formed the nucleus of an educational Institution which in after years grew into Universities at Baghdad and Salerno, at Cairo and Cordova. Here preached the Master himself on the cultivation of a holy spirit: "One hour's meditation on the work of the Creator in a devout spirit is better than seventy years of prayer." "To listen to the instructions of science and learning for one hour is more meritorious than attending the funerals of a thousand martyrs—more meritorious than standing up in prayer for a thousand nights." Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet, lectured on the branches of learning most suited to the wants of the infant common-wealth. Among his recorded sayings are the following: "Eminence in science is the highest of honours." "He dies not who gives life to learning." "The greatest ornament of a man is erudition." Naturally such sentiments on the part of the Master and the Chief of the disciples gave rise to a liberal policy and animated all classes with a desire for learning. In spite of the unheaval of the Arab race under the early Caliphs literature and arts were by no means neglected in the Metropolis of primitive Islam. Ali and Ibu Abbas, his cousin, gave public lectures on poetry, grammar, history and mathematics; others taught the art of recitation or elocution; whilst some gave lessons in caligraphy,—in ancient times an invaluable branch of knowledge.

Such being the example and precept of the Prophet of Islam himself it might naturally be expected that the subsequent development and expansion of Islam would give an immense impetus to the sciences and arts. And that was what really happened. The unexampled intellectual ferment that ensued has been thus graphically described by a Christian writer who can scarcely be accused of partiality to the achievements of Islam:

The Saracens overran the realms of Philosophy and Science as quickly as they had overrun the provinces of the Roman Empire. In less than a century after the death of Mohammed, translations of the chief Greek philosophical authors had been made into Arabic; poems such as the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey" being considered to have an irreligious tendency from their mythological allusions, were rendered into Syriac, to gratify the curiosity of the learned. Almansor, during his Khalifate (A. D. 753-775) transferred the seat of government to Baghdad, which he converted into a splendid metropolis; he gave much of his time to the study and promotion of astronomy, and established schools of medicine and law. His grandson, Haroun-al-Raschid (A.D. 786) followed his example, and ordered that to every mosque in his dominions a school should be attached. But the Augustan age of Asiatic learning was during the Khalifate of Al-Mamun (A.D. 813—832). He made Baghdad the centre of science, collected great libraries, and surrounded himself with learned men.

Al-Mamun, when he became acquainted with the globular form of the Earth, gave orders to his mathematicians and astronomers to measure a degree of a great circle upon it. On the shores of the Red Sea in the plains of Shinar, by the aid of an astrolabe, the elevation of the pole above the horizon was determined at two stations on the same meridian, exactly one degree apart. The distance between the two stations was then measured, and found to be two hundred thousand Hashemite cubits; this gave for the entire circumference of the earth about twenty-four thousand of our miles, a determination not far from the truth. But since the spherical form could not be positively asserted from one such measurement the Khalif caused another to be made near Cufa in Mesopotamia. His astronomers divided themselves into two parties, and, starting from a given point, each party measured an arc of one degree, the one northward, the other southward. Their result is given in cubits. If the cubit employed was that known as the royal cubit, the length of a degree was ascertained within one-third of a mile of its true value. From these measures the Khalif concluded that the globular form was established.

The elevated taste thus cultivated continued after the division of he Saracen Empire by internal dissensions into three parts. The Abbasside dynasty in Asia, the Fatimite in Egypt, and the Ommiade in Spain, became rivals not merely in politics, but also in letters and science.

THE SARACENS' ACHIEVEMENTS.

In letters the Saracens embraced every topic that can amuse or edify the mind. In later times it was their boast that they had produced more poets than all other nations combined. In science their great merit consisted in this that they cultivated it after the manner of the Alexandrian Greeks, not after the manner of the European Greeks. They perceived that it can never be advanced by mere speculation; its only sure progress is by the practical interrogation of nature. The essential characteristics of their method are experiment and observation. Geometry and the Mathematical Sciences they looked upon as instruments of reasoning. In their numerous writings on mechanics, hydrostatics, optics, it is interesting to remark that the solution of a problem is always obtained by performing an experiment, or by a instrumental observation. It was this that made them the masters of chemistry, my favourite science, that led them to the invention of apparatus for distillation, sublimation, fusion, filtration, etc.; that in astronomy caused them to appeal to divided instruments, as quadrants and astrolabes; in chemistry, to employ the balance, the theory of which they were perfectly familiar with; to construct tables of specific gravities and astronomical tables, as those of Baghdad, Spain and Samarcand; that produced their great improvements in geometry, trigonometry, the invention of Algebra, and the adoption of the Indian numeration in Arithmetic.

For the establishment and extension of the public libraries, books were sedulously collected. Thus the Khalif Al-Mamun is reported to have brought into Baghdad hundreds of camel-loads of manuscripts. In a treaty he made with the Greek Emperor, Michael III, he stipulated that one of the Constantinople libraries should be given up to him. Among the treasures he thus acquired, was the treatise of Ptolemy on the mathematical construction of the heavens. He had it forthwith translated into Arabic, under the title of "Almagest." The collections thus acquired sometimes became very large; thus the Fatimite library at Cairo contained one hundred thousand volumes, elegantly transcribed and bound. Among these, there were six thousand and five hundred manuscripts on Astronomy and Medicine alone. The rules of this library permitted the lending out of books to students resident at Cairo. The great library of the Spanish Khalifs eventually numbered six hundred thousand volumes; its catalogue alone occupied forty-four. Besides this, there were seventy public libraries in Andalusia. The collections in the possession of individuals were sometimes very extensive: A private doctor refused the invitation of a Sultan of Bokhara because the carriage of his books would have required four hundred camels.

There was in every great library a department for the copying or manufacture of translations. As to original works, it was the custom of the authorities of colleges to require their professors to prepare treatises on prescribed topics. Every Khalif had his own historian. Books of romances and tales, such as "The Thousand and One Arabian Nights' Entertainments" bear testimony to the creative fancy of the Saracens. Besides this there were books on all kinds of subjects—history, jurisprudence, politics, philosophy, biographies not only of illustrious men but of celebrated horses and camels. These were issued without any censorship of restraint, though in later times, works on theology required a license for publication. Books of reference abounded, geographical, statistical, historical; dictionaries and some abridgements or condensations of them, as the "Encyclopaedic Dictionary of all the Sciences" by Mohamed Abu Abdallah. Much pride was taken in the purity and whiteness of the paper, in the skillful intermixture of variously coloured inks, and in the illumination of titles by gilding and other adornments.

The Saracen Empire was dotted all over with colleges. They were established in Mongolia, Tartary, Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Egypt, North Africa, Morocco, Fez, Spain. At one extremity of this vast region, which far exceeded the Roman Empire in geographical extent, were the college and Astronomical observatory of Samarcand, at the other the Giralda in Spain. Gibbon referring to this patronage of learning says: "The same royal prerogative was claimed by the independent Emirs of the provinces, and their emulation diffused the taste and the rewards of Science from Samarcand and Bokhara to Fez and Cordova. The Vizier of a Sultan consecrated a sum of two hundred thousand pieces of gold to the foundation of a college at Baghdad, which he endowed with an annual revenue of fifteen thousand dinars. The fruits of instruction were communicated, perhaps, at different times, to six thousand disciples of every degree, from the son of the noble to that of the mechanic; a sufficient allowance was provided for the indigent scholars, and the merit or industry of the professors was repaid with adequate stipends. In every city the productions of Arabic literature were copied and collected by the curiosity of the studious and the vanity of the rich." The superintendence of these schools was committed with noble liberality sometimes to Nestorians, sometimes to Jews. It mattered not in what country a man was born, nor what were his religious opinions; his attainment in learning was the only thing to be considered. The great Khalif Al-Mamun had declared that "they are the elect of God, his best and most useful servants, whose lives are devoted to the improvement of their rational faculties; that the teachers of wisdom are the true luminaries and legislators of this world, which, without their aid, would again sink into ignorance and barbarism."

(To be continued.)

AN INDICTMENT AND A PROPHECY.

Ismet Pasha's statement to the Press Representatives, before leaving Lausanne on Wednesday, shows the inexcusable bad manners of the Allies. These bad manners have been rendered worse by the pettifogging diplomacy of Lord Curzon. As we observed in our editorial columns yesterday, the treatment that the Turks have received goes far to justify the communistic thesis that aristocracy, with which people might ally themselves with safety since it had both independence and nobility is dea in Europe, and that noble lords and counts and marquises must now be counted as belonging to the conscienceless and greedy bourgeoisie. The following lines of Wilfrid Scawen Blunt, though written years ago, have lost none of thier force, and might fittingly be applic to the conditions created at Lausanne by the arrogant diplomacy of Western Imperialism. We make no apology for reproducing them.

Oh insolence of strength! Oh boast of wisdom!
Oh poverty in all things truly wise!
Thinkest thou, England, God can be outwitted
For ever thus by him who sells and buys?

Thou sellest the sad nations to their ruin.
What hast thou bought? The child within the womb
The son of him thou slayest to thy hurting,
Shall answer thee "An Empire for thy tomb."

Thou hast joined house to house for thy perdition.
Thou hast done evil in the name of right.
Thou hast made bitter sweet and the sweet bitter,
And called light darkness and the darkness light.

Thou art become a by-word for dissembling,
A beacon to thy neighbours for all fraud.
Thy deeds of violence men count and reckon.
Who takes the sword shall perish by the sword.

The Empire thou didst build shall be divided.
Thou shalt be weighed in thine own balances.
Of usury to peoples and to princes,
And be found wanting by the world and these.

Thy empire shall be parted and thy Kingdom.
At thy own doors a Kingdom shall arise,
Where freedom shall be preached and the wrong righted.
Which thy unwisdom wrought in days unwise.

Truth yet shall triumph in a world of justice.
This is of faith. I swear it. Eas and West
The law of Man's progression shall accomplish
Even this last great marvel with the rest.

Thou wouldst not further it, Thou canst not hinder.
If thou shalt learn in time thou yet shalt live.
But God shall ease thy hand of its dominion,
And give to these the right thou wouldst not give.

The nations of the East have left their childhood.
Thou art grown old. Their manhood is to come;
And they shall carry on Earth's high tradition
Through the long ages when thy lips are dumb..

The wisdom of the West is but a madness,
The fret of shallow waters in their beds.
Yours is the flow, the fulness of Man's patience,
The ocean of God's rest inherited."

—From the late W. S. Blunt's "The Wind and the Whirlwind."

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUESTION OF RY. MANAGEMENT POSTPONED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 8.

The galleries were crowded with visitors and the attendance of members was fair, when the Legislative Assembly met to-day to discuss the future management of railways in India. After two questions had been answered Dr. Gour moved that Sir Campbell Rhodes be nominated to serve on the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code. The motion was agreed to. Before further consideration of Mian Asjadullah's resolution for state management of railways was taken up the Hon. Mr. Innes made a statement explaining the Government position. He said this House last September agreed that the debate on this resolution should be postponed in order that Government might have time before they make up their views on the question of the form of management that should be adopted on the expiry of the existing contracts of the East Indian and G. I. P. Railways. Government had now formulated their views. They might have done so earlier but during the last two months he had been rather pre-occupied with work. The Secretary of State had not yet had time to form his conclusion and the latest advice received last night was that he would require another eight or ten days. The position, therefore, is that of Mr. Samarth's amendment for direct state management of East Indian and G. I. P. Railways on the expiry of the existing contracts come on for discussion it would be impossible for him to explain their views as to the right solution of this important question. It seemed to him, therefore, that the debate would be an unsatisfactory one. The Government would be unable to take any effective part in and therfore it Mr. Samarth's amendment came on he would be compelled to move for an adjournment of the debate on that amendment. If the debate on the amendment was adjourned the leader of the House could undertake to give a Government day for the further discussion of that resolution, either by the end of this month or before the debate on the separation of railways from the general budget. He recognised that that statement of his might cause justifiable disappointment in the House but he could only express on behalf of Government of India and himself their extreme regret.

Mr. Sesagiri Iyer, on behalf of the Democratic Party, regretted the delay of the Secretary of State in coming to a decision when he had sufficient time for it since the Ackworth Committee report was published. But on the understanding that there would be a Government day for the discussion of this resolution he did not object to adjournment.

Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari on behalf of National Party agreed to the postponement.

Sir Malcolm Hailey formally moved that the further conside ation of this resolution be adjourned. The House then agreed to the postponement of the question.

PROGRAMME OF WORK

Sir Malcolm Hailey next announced the business of meetings to be held during the remaining days of this month. To-morrow there will be no meeting of the Assembly. On Saturday the Malabar Completion of trials Bill, Paper Currency Consolidation Bill and the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Bill will be introduced and the Indian Factories amendment Bill discussed, as also Mr. Hullah's two resolutions on emigration.

On Monday 12th February further consideration of the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill would be taken up. On Tuesday the 13th further consideration of the Code of Criminal Procedure Bill and the Official Secrets Bill would be resumed. On Wednesday there would be no sitting, it being a public holiday. On the 16th February the Assembly would discuss the resolution regarding Fiscal Commission recommendations and if time permitted they could continue discussion on Mr. Yamin Khan's resolution regarding the Indianisation of the Army. On Saturday the 17th February the unfinished business of Friday will be continued and any small Bills which will be ready by that day will perhaps be introduced.

The Racial Distinctions Bill will be taken into consideration on Monday the 19th February. The next day non-official Bills would be discussed. On Wednesday 21st instant the Racial Distinctions Bill will be further considered. On Wednesday the 26th February the Indian Penal Code amendment Bill will be discussed, while Slave Traffic Bill will be taken into consideration on the 27th. It could be possible to further take into consideration the resolution of Mr. Asjadullah on state management of railways and on the 28th the question of separation of railway from the general budget will be considered.

CR. P. C. BILL.

The Assembly met at 2-15 p.m. when there was an evident desire to make a substantial progress in the further consideration of the Criminal Procedure Code Bill. This was probably the outcome of a conference held in the committe room among the non-officials in charge of the amendments and the representatives of Government. The first amendment was that of Dr. Gour, the discussion of which was adjourned since yesterday. This amendment was to the effect that no fines imposed upon an accused person should be recovered by attaching his immoveable property but only by the sale of his moveable property. The amendment after some discussion was lost.

The result is that Government could realise the fine imposed on an accused person by the execution of a civil process against the moveable or immovable property or both

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, February 8.)

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Senor Don Alberto de la Guardia y Ojea as Consul for Spain at Bombay.

Mr. H. E. F. Percy to act as Agency Engineer, Kathiawar.

Mr. Harilal Kasalchand Mehta to act as Deputy Political Agent, Palanpur, vice Mr. P. C. Govinden proceeding on leave.

Mr. Zal K. N. Kabraji, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana, to act as Superintendent of Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Mr. P. E. Percival, M.L.A., I.C.S., on return from special duty, to be District and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, vice Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., on relief, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Larkana, vice Mr. Chandiram Kotumal, LL.B., pending further orders.

Mr. Chandiram Kotumal, LL.B., on relief, to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Sukkur, vice Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S.

Mr. J. H. Sanders, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, vice Mr. Dialmal Doulatram, LL.B., reverting.

Mr. Waman Gangadhar Pendse to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana, vice Mr. Phirozshah Jehangir Gandhi, pending further orders.

Mr. Phirozshah Jehangir Gandhi, on relief, to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Thana, vice Mr. M. J. Dikshit.

Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S., Officiating Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 1st December, 1922.

Mr. F. DeSouza, Superintendent of Salt and Excise, Kaira Sub-Division, is granted leave for ten months combined with leave on half average pay for five months, with permission to retire on its expiry.

Miss K. Laxton, Head Mistress, Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School, Dharwar, to act as Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women, Dharwar.

Miss E. S. Elijah, Head Mistress, Girls' Anglo-Vernacular School, Bijapur, to act as Head Mistress, Girls' Anglo-Vernacular School, Dharwar.

Mr. A. B. Gajendragadkar to be Professor of Sanskrit at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, on Rs. 350 per mensem, from the 11th March to the 31st August, 1920, vice Mr. A. B. Dhruva seconded.

Mr. Feroze Cawasji Davar, Assistant to the Professor of English, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, to act as Assistant Professor of English in the same College with effect from 20th June, 1922, vice Mr. Jehangir Sorabshaw Commissariat appointed to act as Professor of English, Deccan College, Poona.

Major W. D. H. Stevenson, C.I.E., I.M.S., is confirmed in the post of Director, Pasteur Institute of India, Kasauli.

SOCIETY FOR PROTECTI N OF CHILDREN

The following are the donations received for the Society for the Protection of children in Western India:—

His Excellency the Governor Rs. 100 F. H. Vakeel, B. A., LL. B. Rs. 25; B. E. S. Rs. 10: A. S. Narilwalla & Sons Rs. 10: J. Mulla Rs. 10: R. S. Dudley Rs. 10: Cawasji Framji & Co. Rs. 10: F. H. Allbless. Rs. 10: Bejanji H. Allbless Rs. 10: H. M. Rs. 10: D. N. Wilson, C. I. E., J. P. Rs. 10: S. J. G. Rs. 10: N. M. Faith, J. P. Rs. 10: Jagjivan Rs. 5: Dr. J. F. Patil Rs. 5: L. A. H. Rs. 5: Pumchand Roychand & Sons Rs. 5. Total Rs. 225.

The Yeotmal District Board has unanimously adopted a resolution demanding from Government, power to suggest the names for appointment of the Honorary Magistrates with a view to having an effective voice in determining their selection and appointment. Another important resolution recommended the lowering of franchise from Rs. 64 to Rs. 15.

PARBELIA DISASTER.

HEROISM OF INDIAN MINERS.

REPORT OF OFFICIAL INQUIRY

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 8.

A special representative of the "Statesman" at Parbelia reports the harrowing scenes and stories of steadfast courage amounting to heroism narrated at the official inquiry regarding the terrible accident at Parbelia coal mine, Raneegunge, on January 4th involving the death of 74 people (52 men and 22 women, all Indians). The disaster, which was the most serious in the history of Coal Mining in India occured at about seven o'clock in the morning and comparatively few of those below at the time survived. The rescue work was carried on under most dangerous conditions. The two men, one Britisher and one Indian performed the first part of the task. While the former loaded the cages with the injured, the latter went up and down the shaft repeatedly in order to ensure that none fell from the case.

GOVERNMENT INQUIRY.

An inquiry which has been ordered by the Government of Bihar and Orissa is being Conducted by the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum, Mr. P. C. Talents, who has with him as assessor, Mr. R. R. Simpson (Chief Inspector of Mines in India), and Mr. H. Lancaster (Colliery Superintendent, East Indian Railway).

At the outset Mr. E. L. Watts, representing Bengal Coal Company, expressed regret which the Company felt and on their behalf offered all assistance in their power in connection with the inquiry. The Doctor connected with the Bengal Coal Company said that 17 people were killed instantaneously. Fifty-eight cases came under his treatment, but of these 51 died within 24 hours while seven died subsequently. Most of the victims died from shock and exhaustion caused by poisoning. He was not sure of the latter as there was no time to diagnose properly soon after the accident. Fourteen Indian and two European Doctors were on the scene. Indian miners who gave evidence were vague as to the details. All remembered the hearing of one or two explosions and seeing of fire and smoke, but for the most part they had only sufficient strength to crawl in the pitch black darkness to the bottom of the shaft, which incidentally is the deepest in India (1500 feet).

EXPERIENCES OF THE SUFFERERS.

A pathetic incident was related by a middle aged Indian miner who said that he and his son were cutting coal, while his little daughter aged about 13 was loading when the explosion occured. He said:—"There was a sudden explosion. I was knocked down and I do not know what happened since I was unconscious and when I recovered it was dark. I felt my way to the shaft. My daughter said, "Bapa Ham Margia" ("Father I am dying") and I carried her in my arms and put her into the cage." The girl died shortly after being brought to the surface. He was too far gone even to ring the signal bell.

Kalu Singh, who just prior to explosion, had been working a coal cutting machine and who is one of the few survivors, vividly described the explosion. He said he became enveloped in flames and lay for over one hour in about one and a half feet of water at the bottom.

Dugai Sheikh, who is a foreman labourer and who was on the surface when the explosion occurred, said that he saw smoke coming up and that he heard two explosions. Within half an hour the men went down the shaft from which smoke was still coming followed immediately by the European assistant of the Manager, who first went to see that the winding gear was in order. It was on these two men that the first part of the terrible task fell. Then came the ordeal of penetrating into the mine. In one spot alone, between thirty and forty people were found. The heat caused by the explosion swept over them, literally scorching the skin from their bodies. In many instances their clothing was on fire and water had to be brought repeatedly to put it out. All were crying for water. So severely were the majority injured, how every, they lived only a short time after being brought to the surface. The Manager who providentially as it happened, was delayed when about to leave for the pit rushed at once to the pit head and began to organise relief measures in which he was helped with great courage by his wife. The assistant to the Manager said in the course of evidence that regulations enforced in the mine were far in excess of the requirements of the Coal Mines Act.

"COAL-CUTTING MACHINE SATISFACTORY."

Mr Merridge, Electrical Inspector of Mines in India deposed to having made an inspection at Parbelia on October 21, December 18 and January 6. On the first occasion the Electrical apparatus in the underground was not in use, but he was quite satisfied with the machinery of Coal-cutting which was supplied to the Company and on the 18th December, the Coalcutter was in operation and he was satisfied with its work. The next inspection was two days after the explosion and he was quite satisfied that there had been no explosion inside the Electrical apparatus. He deduced from that no external explosion could have been caused.

The witness quoted the followinf from a report to the Chief Inspector of Mines:—"As a precautionary measure, now that the coal-cutter has been installed, it would appear advisable for the colliery to be kept under specially close observation by the Inspector of mines, at any rate for the next few months." In making that remark he had in his mind the gas ignition and the fact that the Mine was dry and dusty. As a result of his report the Chief Inspector wrote requesting the witness to make the matter his own concern as he thought that this was the first occasion of Coal cutting Machine working in an Indian Mine giving off much gas.

Terrible Motor Crash—Several People Injured.

"The accident was so terrible that the news spread fast."

"The stream of **blood** that had collected in the open drain."

"The accident was such as had never been witnessed in Bombay."

"The car was apparently being driven excessively fast."

See The "Bombay Chronicle" of the 5th February 1923, page 7.

Why was this Car not fitted with the "Laythorpe" Road-Speed Controller?

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NO CHANGE IN METHOD.

WELCOME TO MR. G. JOSEPH AT MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 7.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Andhra and Tamil Nadu District Congress Committees on the Triplicane beach to welcome Mr. George Joseph and Dr. Rajan, the former said that the ideal of Swaraj for which they were working was still unachieved and it was not to-day for those who saw the vision two years ago under the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi to change their view of their objective or method till the ideal is obtained and till India is placed among the comity of nations as a free, independent, self-repecting and honourable member as any other in the rest of the world.

Yesterday Sjts. George Joseph, C. Rajagopalachari and Prakasham addressed a large gathering. Mr. Prakasham introduced Mr. Joseph just released from Lucknow jail to the audience. Mr. Joseph said he would not make a speech. He was out o touch with present issues and wanted time for adjustment. He said he went into jail as a non-co-operator and came out a non-co-operator.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in Tamil urged the people to wear Khaddar, to join the Congress and to collect funds without which propaganda was impossible. He referred to parties in Congress and asked them not to mind controversies.

Mr. Prakasham said he would tell if he were at liberty to tell all about the Bombay sitting of the Working Committee, but he was under an obligation not to reveal any thing. As Mr. Rajagopalachari said whatever the result of the negotiations they have to carry on the constructive programme vigorously. Money cannot be delayed. The important items are men and money. If we fail to collect the whole amount Bombay will make up as last year, but it would be shameful if we approach Bombay before we do our best. One Seth Bajaj can give the whole 25 lacs, but it is worthless. It should be collected from the whole country. It is cruel to expect us to come and rouse your enthusiasm. Do your best. Then charge us if we fail in our duty. I shall limit my activities to collect volunteers and money. So far as Andhra is concerned I place myself as a member of the board controlling volunteers. He appealed earnestly for men and money. Messrs. Rajagopalachari and Prakasham are touring in the southern Districts.

MR. G. JOSEPH ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Feb. 7.

Mr. George Joseph interviewed yesterday by a Press representative on the present situation said, he did not think a real compromise possible. He hoped while parties attack one another they won't forget the common enemy. This danger is evident. Apart from that he won't take a tragic view of the formation of the new party. The organisation of the Congress must be re-established. Whether of the new party or not we want active workers accepting the commands of a single central body, who can serve disinterestedly to transfer to the whole country interestedly. The vital problem to-day is how to have civil disobedience without violence.

A SUGGESTION TO "DESHBANDHU."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We are all aware that there is an acute controversy among the leaders of the Indian Congress over the Council question. But the Congress has passed this year a Resolution reaffirming its opinion that Civil disobedience is the only remedy for preventing the arbitrary rule of the bureaucracy, and as a prepartory step to prepare the country for Civil Disobedience, it has called upon all Congress workers to collect at least Rs. 25 lakhs for the Tilak Swarajya Fund and enrol at least 50,000 volunteers. It is quite plain that the Council party leaders did not oppose the resolution in the open Congress and allowed it to be passed unanimously. If the Council party leaders wanted to demonstrate their disapproval of the above resolution, they ought to have demanded division in the open Congress. My humble query is "Are not the pro-council leaders of the Congress bound to work for carrying out the above resolution? Are they not parties to the passing of the above resolution if they have not openly expressed their disapproval in the open Congress? Are the Council party Congressmen against the collecion of T. S. Fund and enrolment of Volunteers? Do they honestly think that there will be a disaster to the country, if the Tilak Swarajya Fund be collected and the volunteers enrolled? Have we not come to a stage, when we should not play fast and loose, with such an august assembly as the Congress? Should we not plainly speak out our minds at the time of passing the resolution? and would Mr. Das take assurance of the Maharastra party that they would stand by him in breaking the Councils before he appeals to the country to support him? Would it not be better for him to purge all the heterogeneous elements in the Council party itself and form his own party exclusively consisting of those only who want an entry in the Councils with the express purpose of breaking the council?"

If Mr. Das undertakes to collect T. S. Fund and enrol volunteers as zealously as he is fighting for the Council question, and then organise his own party (Council breaking party), some of the Congress majority party might reconsider their own position and think of supporting him.—Yours, etc.

A KARNATAK CONGRESSMAN.

Dharwar, Feb. 5.

"INDIA & WORLD OPINION."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your Editorial Note on the above subject in to-day's issue, is set on the right track. It has exactly the color which Mahatmaji would have given it.

In addition to what you have stated, there is one more point which Mahatmaji has so ably dealt with viz., India's fitness for self-defence after the attainment of Swaraj. Is it not a fact that our Motherland to-day is in a dead heap of ruins? A majority of the population have not seen with their eyes a single modern implement of warfare. Supposing we enter the Councils and through political jugglery even win the goal of Swaraj; can we as we are at present situated maintain it for a day? Are we militarily prepared for it? Even if the majority in our country vote for India becoming a military Power, how long will it take us to train and transform our nation into a well-equipped and well-trained Army? Where is the guarantee for the period of transition?

Similarly, supposing we all vote for Foreign Propaganda for the purpose of enabling world opinion to compel Britain grant us Swaraj, supposing that we have won Swaraj through this method, then what about the question of self-Defence? Will not all the points raised in the previous para stay in this connection too? Then, what is the use of this mirage of "world opinion" which though it may yield us Swaraj, cannot grant us the power of self-Defence? Creating world opinion to grant us Swaraj before our own preparedness for self-Defence is, in my opinion, putting the cart before the horse.

Hence, we see the sage of Sabarmati laying so much stress on our tracking the path of sacrifice, suffering and self-Reliance. A nation which is prepared to make enormous sacrifices for the purpose of wresting Swaraj from foreign domination, a nation which is prepared to suffer immensely for the purpose of throwing off the yoke of Foreign domination, a nation which is prepared to rely on its own legs to wrest Swaraj from unwilling hands, aye! it is that nation which will be prepared for self-Defence in times of exigency, it is that nation which will be prepared to keep the Swaraj after it is won, it is that nation which will be prepared to understand, appreciate and enjoy the Freedom after it is its own. And hence, the Mahatmaji's test! Let those who are after the Councils for the purpose of demonstrating the hollowness of British professions of Responsible Government in India, think over the whole matter patiently and surely as night follows day, their conscience will dictate to them to follow the course chalked out by Mahatma Gandhi. May God grant the gift of clearer vision to the rank and file!—Yours etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Congress Office,
Dadar, Feb. 7.

"A PUZZLE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. S. Satyamurti of Madras and other members of the New Party have declared that the Congress-Khilafat-Swarajya party is in no way opposed to the Congress Creed and the principle of Non-violent Non-Co-operation. Every member of the party has to accept the condition that he is a believer in the Congress-Creed and principle of Non-violent Non-Cooperation as a means to win Swarajya. But I am puzzled to find Mr. N. C. Kelkar and his lieutenants in this New party.

It is well-known to the public in general and the readers of his paper in particular that he does not believe in the efficacy of the principle of Non-violent Non-Co-operation, but is a believer—nay the champion of Responsive Co-operation. How then did he and his lieutenants accept the condition laid down by the New party when there exists a fundamental difference between the two principles? Will Mr. Kelkar and his lieutenants help to solve this puzzle—Yours, etc.,

B. V. P.

Bombay, Feb. 7.

THE NEW PARTY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"I wish only to express my hope and belief that the C. K. S. Party will prove a blessing to the Congress just as its predecessor did in the recent past"—wrote Mr. K. Malaviya in your issue of the 2nd instant. I say "Amen." But let us analyse the facts before us and gauge to what extent we can expect our hopes to be realised.

Mr. K. Malaviya quotes three specific instances of the formation of parties within the Congress fold since the days of the Benares Congress, and emphasizes that the energetic propaganda carried on by these parties had a marvellous effect upon the country. Historic veracity compels me to admit this fact, but his arguments do not convince me as to how the new party is for the benefit of the country at the present time. I do not hail the new party as a god-send, as many persons do, but look upon it with a sort of superstitious pessimism and despair. You will realise, Sir, that my fears are well-founded if only we examine the composition of the new party in conjunction with the composition of its precedents. The predecessors of the C. K.S. Party were composed of persons who held the same views and who advocated methods in which each member had full faith and confidence. In fact they were the exponents of the advanced political views of their time and had no differences amongst themselves. Their activities had a wonderful effect upon the imagination of the country. Unfortunately the C. K. S. Party is not cast in the same mould. There are the Dasites who would break the Councils with iconoclastic fervour, the Kelkerites who stand for Responsive Co-operation, the Satydevites who would contest the elections, capture every available seat and play the role of the Sinn Feiners.

There is also in the party a coterie of persons whose opinions change with the change of opinions on the part of the most popular leaders, and who, though bereft of all the qualities which are characteristic of leaders pose as leaders and would rather lead the country by the nose than serve her honestly. These latter are gifted with the power of elocution—a natural bent for rhetorical declamations—and in the absence of conscionable arguments to defend themselves, they indulge in vituperation and condemnation of personalities in which art they are adepts and past masters.

Such a party as the above, composed as it is of persons possessing such sporadic views and sentiments, is distinctly not for the benefit of the country. We have nothing to fear from men who have honest differences of opinion. It is the minor fry who will disintegrate the country at a time when united action is essential, nay, imperative. I warn all those who indulge in obscene criticisms of personalities (who are more worthy of adoration than deprecation) to beware that they are doing a great disservice to the country; to beware that a word uttered recklessly or without caution is apt to develop what now appears to be an honest difference of opinion into a party split, the split into a cleavage, the cleavage into a wide gulf which may ultimately become both unfordable and unbridgeable to the regret of every patriot in this country and to the joy of the bureaucracy and its henchmen. Yours, ect.,

C. K. S.

HOOLIGANISM AT A CINEMA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am seeking the hospitality of the columns of your public spirited paper with a fervent hope that you will publish the letter in the interest of the cinema-going public.

On last Sunday the 4th instant between 8-30 and 10-30 p.m. the Precious Cinema was the scene of a serious fight in which the employers of the cinema and some of the visitors freely took part, as a result of which several arrests were made. Now what I wonder at is that no report of this appeared in any of the dailies. Can it be attributed to the Cinema being a supporter of the newspapers in a way through its advertisements? If it is so the dailies are not performing their duty to the public by keeping back such information vitally connected with public safety. But this attribution does not hold good in the case of the "CHRONICLE" as the advertisements of that Cinema are rarely, if at all, published in your paper.

You will admit that this sort of hooliganism is a danger to families that visit the Cinema and it is but necessary even in the interest of the Cinema itself that the true facts of the case should be placed before the public—Yours etc.

FAIR PLAY.

ELECTION OF UNIVERSITY FELLOWS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with the coming election of Fellows of the University of Bombay by the registered graduates, will you please allow me to convey, through your columns, some suggestions to the electors as to whom they should send to the Senate.

In the first place we must have those in the Senate who believe in the principles of the new Universities of the world—that a University exists not only to impart knowledge and culture to a few rich in intelligence, but that it has also to cater for the enlightenment of the masses of the country. This principle has to be introduced in our University, and, to be put into practice, will require, among other things, that all instruction at school or college should be imparted through vernaculars. It is not intended to revive the old controversy of vernacular vs. English as the medium of instruction, for, it has passed the discussion stage. To any casual observer it is evident that educated opinion outside the Senate, and that of the masses, too, is in favour of vernacular. If our University has not gone in for it, it is due to some senators with old fashioned views. They must be either replaced or outnumbered by fresh men, and hence only those who are in favour of vernacular as the medium of instruction all throughout should be elected to the Senate. It is a pity that the University has to be led by, instead of leading, public opinion in this matter

The other suggestion is that as in other Universities it should be possible to pass examinations by compartments. This principle has been accepted by our University, but requiries to be liberally applied. To quote an instance at the School Leaving Examination of the Joint Board, which is a creature of the University, the subjects for Government Service Examination have been divided into two groups (i) English, Arithmetic and History, and (ii) Vernacular, Algebra, Geometry, and Science or any other two optionals. A candidate can pass the 1st group at one examination and the 2nd at a next. But not vice versa, i.e., he cannot pass the 2nd group first at one examination and then the 1st group at a subsequent examination. There does not seem to be any serious objection against allowing the latter case. But the members of the Joint Board must first think and think liberally. So only liberal thinkers in this matter should be elected. Only those who are in favour of vernacular as the medium of instruction throughout—from school to college—and those who would support the passing of examinations by compartments without any restrictions whatever should be returned to the Senate.—Yours etc.

"PROGRESS".

INDIANS IN COLONIES

INDIAN CHAMBER'S INANE PROPOSAL

MINORITY'S STRONG PROTEST.

It will be remembered that at an extraordinary general meeting held on the 16th December 1922, the Indian Merchants' Chamber appointed a Sub-Committee to consider the grievances of Indians in the Colonies, with instructions to submit with'n two months its considered report before the general body.

The Sub-Committee consisted of the following:—

Messrs. Devidas Madhavji Thackersey, Vice-Chairman; Mansukhlal Oghadbhai; Lakshmidas Rowjee Tairsee; Hansraj Prag-jee Thackersey; Hon. Mr. Phiroz C. Sethna; Messrs. Naranji Dayal Tricumdas Chakubhai; Ranchhoddas Harjivandas Gandhi; Vullabhdas Lakshmidas; B. F. Madon; S. D. Saklatwala; Manu Subedar; Manmohandas Ramji, M.L.A.; Kaikobad Cawasji Dinshaw Adenwalla; Valchand Hirachand; M. M. Amersey; N. M. Muzumdar, and Lalji Naranji.

The Committee held two meetings, one on the 23rd December 1922 and the other on the 6th January 1923 and considered the questions under reference in all their bearings. They have come to the conclusion that the representative of the Chamber in the Legislative Assembly should be requested to move in that House a resolution on lines similar to those which are given in the accompanying draft. At the same time a representation should also be addressed to Government on those lines.

DRAFT OF RESOLUTIONS.

"Whereas the treatment meted out to Indians in the Colonies has been unsatisfactory and has continued to be so in an acute form notwithstanding the efforts of the Indian public and the Government of India to get the situation altered, this Council now resolves that the Government of India should henceforth and until the matters complained of is fully remedied adopt the principle of retaliation towards the nationals of the Colonies in the following manner:—

(1) That the conditions of entry into this country should be in the case of any colonials absolutely identical in every respect with the conditions to which Indians are subjected in each such colony from which they come;

(2) That the conditions of domicile and of naturalisation in this country by any colonials should also be absolutely the same as those to which Indians are subject in the colonies from which these individuals come;

(3) Absolute prohibition against the admission in any of the Imperial Service or in any Services under Local Bodies or Provincial Governments which is paid for from the revenues of this country of any citizens of the colonies;

(4) Absolute prohibition to the admission in Indian harbours of ships owned by Companies registered in the colonies or manned by officers and crew who are citizens of any of the Colonies; and

(5) The levy of double the ordinary rates of Customs Tariff on all imports from Colonies where there are any restrictions of any kind against Indians.

NOTE OF DISSENT.

Messrs. Ranchhoddas Harjivandas Gandhi; Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee and Tricumdas Chakubhai in their Minute of Dissent state:

"We have seen the draft report, and whilst the action proposed by the Committee is satisfactory so far as it goes, we are of opinion that it does not reach and touch the spot. We are of opinion that outside agency, if at all, cannot help further than we can help ourselves. The "action" proposed by the draft report completely fails on this point. Unless the Chamber can induce itself to suggest and do something tangible, it may as well do nothing as adopt the draft report. The question is bound up with India's self-respect and not to do anything—and thus be passive sympathisers of treatment extended to our brethren—is to stultify ourselves in the eyes of the world. The best that the Chamber can do is to recommend its members not to have anything to do with countries and their agents where our brethren are ill-treated and if this is not accepted to the Chamber, then let us drop the matter and not play at pretension."

A correspondent wires from Shivpuri:—

The Statue installation ceremony of the great Jain Acharaya Vijayadharma Suri began on the 22nd January and lasted till the 2nd instant. A number of eminent personages, and scholars and other Jain devotees from different parts of India assembled to participate in the ceremony.

A Delhi message says on the first of February our troops evacuated Ladha and arrived at Piazha-Raghza. (A. P.)

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DISAPPOINTING.

RACIAL DISTINCTIONS BILL.

NON-OFFICIAL VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 7.

The publication of the bill to remove racial discriminations in criminal law and connected papers form the main topic of the discussion among the legislators assembled in Delhi. The important speech of Sir Malcolm Hailey in introducing the bill on Monday particularly helped the digestion of the contents of the documents and the pirit underlying them. The impression left on our correspondent specially commissioned to gauge the feeling on the subject among the Indian non-officials whose vote will determine the future of the legislation is that mixed with criticism. Regarding the shortcomings of the measure there is a general feeling that the defects are inevitable because the solution offered is nothing more than a compromise and that with its failings the bill should be accepted as offering a substantial advance on the existing position. There is undoubtedly a sense of genuine regret that two important deviations from the committee's recommendations should have been decided upon, particularly that they should have been initiated by the Secretary of State and their acceptance insisted upon. There is, also, questioning of the cogency of reasons advanced in their favour. The placing of Colonials above Indians, the special treatment of British soldiers, the delay in abolition of whipping and the unavoidable necessity for the retention of the mixed juries are all deplored, but when confronted with the question put by the Home member, "With all its defects will India reject the measure," the answer comes almost in chorus, "We will not" especially when in the words of the Home Member the road for future advance is not closed and when the benefits of the proposed legislation far outweigh its defects.

FIRST GOOD STEP.

Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikari, acting chairman of the national party after pointing out scope for improvement, thus summed up his views: "I am afraid, I must accept it as the first good step in the right direction." Sir Deva Prasad complimented Sir Malcolm Hailey on his notably fair handling of the bill. "He handled a position bristing with difficulties" said Sir Deva Prasad, "with commendable tact which will disarm some criticism and his tribute to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's distinguished services was eminently just." Indian public opinion," continued the national party's leader, "would welcome a more thorough going measure but the moderate section has been better reconciled to the proposed compromise because of association with it of trusted and tried leader like Sir Tej Bahadur. The trouble however is that there is to be a further departure from the compromise unanimously agreed to, after protraced deliberaion. The Hon. Mr. Sastri recently advised that retaliation ought to be the last arrow in our quivers against the Dominions and the Colonies. Inter-Empire goods understanding is trembling in the balance and nothing that is avoidable should be risked to jeojardise better understanding because the Kenya Whites running amok or because the Dominions are failing to translate iuto action their hospitable reception to Mr. Sastri. At the same time the time has come to consider whether such action as is open to the Indian Legislature to take in the matter of the amendment of the criminal procedure code, should not be taken by way of tightening up the provisions against those whose people and Government will not concede India bare justice. The same remarks would apply to questions like those of imperial preference. Regarding the exclusion from the purview of the bill of those who come under the Army Act there is less justification,—there is little reason for the continuation of the differential treatment because they come here under what Sir Malcolm called compulsion. If Indian Judges and Magistrates can be trusted by a civilian they can be equally, if not better, trusted in respect of those who help in the defence of the country. Going back upon, what the Committee unitedly agreed to as a compromise will not command approval The compromise as a whole would be more acceptable because Sir Malcolm Hailey made it clear that what is now proposed to be enacted is not the last word but a further advance will be undertaken as circumstances favour.

Sir Deva Prasad considered it a significant and welcome sign of the changed times that bitter controversies associated with the Illbert Bill were not revived. He remarked that the interference of the Secreary of State in two respects was extremely unfortunate. On the question of a compromise regarding the procedure in trials he said, "Some local Governments and High Courts not having consented to the extension of the jury system the bill had to fall back upon the assessor system in the non-jury trials which cannot be considered ideal. There is some compensating advantage because appeals on law and facts have been allowed in certain cases where they were not allowed reform. The late Mr. Monmohan Ghose laid great stress on these appeals and they are now provided."

A GOOD BEGINNING.

Mr. Sashagiri Iyer, the president of the democratic party and an ex-Judge of the Madras High Court expressing his views said, "Although great credit is due to the Committee for having endeavoured to abolish the galling racial distinctions they have not provided sufficient safeguards against innumerable miscarriages of justice. In the cases in which Europeans are concerned racial equality is not everything safety of a person. To the Indian, and a wholesome rear to the criminally inclined European, that the law will be on his heels (any round his neck) are even more important. However the committee had a difficult task and it must be acknowledged that they have made a good beginning in making a break in the wall of privileges."

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer was very emphatic in his condemnation of what appeared to him like the role of a Czar assumed by the Secretary of State in connection with Indian affairs but found relief that in this case interference was not so bad as they had expected. He, also, regretted the Secretary of State's solicitude for Colonial Whites and the European soldier but although the position created appeared to him unfortunate, he advised patience and self-control in dealing with it.

Mr. Wali Mahomed Hussainali, the Mahomedan representative from Karachi urges the Indians to fully appreciate the earnest endeavour of Government to meet their demands to remove racial distinctions. He emphasised that in judging the result of the committee's labour they must not forget that special privileges hitherto enjoyed by the Europeans in this country were engrained into them and it, therefore, spoke volumes for the spirit of compromise exhibited by the Europeans in accepting the altered conditions and not revive the Illbert Bill controversies. Mr. Hussainali did not feel dismay at the Secretary of State's conditions and wished the Indians to accept the fair compromise which was a great advance on the present conditions and a recognition of the principle of equality of Indians and Europeans in the eyes of law.

Mr. Ginwala, the Chief Whip of the democratic party expressed his opinion in a few clear cut sentences. Neither the report nor its corollary, the bill, present an ideal solution of the problem but nevertheless it is the best solution that practical political wisdom and mutual goodwill could devise under the present circumstances. The extension of the like privileges to the colonials must offend the Indian sentiment but so long as India does not adopt definitely a policy of retaliation in all directions it will be impolitic for the Assembly to press for their exclusion and thus delay, if not entirely jeopardise, the passage of the bill. The extension of the right of appeal involved in the process of levelling up is a distinct sign of an inevitable evil."

WHITEHALL INTERFERENCE DEPRECATED.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Secretary of the National Party strongly condemned Whitehall interference, offering another proof of the attempt of the party now in power in England to control the machinery of the Government of India. He, also, regrets the necessity for maintenance of certain distinctions, but on the whole considers the bill a step in advance. "I would strongly deprecate any attempt at wrecking the bill under any circumstances."

Mr. C. S. Subramaniam in more stronger language says "the bill is not satisfactory as one expected it considering the declarations of the Viceroy on the occasion of his assumption of his high office. The inclusion of Colonials into the privileges of law is somewhat irritating. The procedure prescribed for trial of summons cases of a trifling character and involving no serious consequences is far from easily workable. If after a century of settled British administration in this country you cannot trust the first class magistrates in administering to European accused persons in petty cases you give away your credit for efficient judicial administration. A man who is clothed with authority to send a British Indian subject to two years' hard labour is not trusted to send a European British subject to jail for a week. After all is said and done I think as a practical people we had better take what is given at present.

Mr. Joshi, the Labour Representative, expressed dissatisfaction with the definition of European British subject. On the principle of reciprocity, he said the colonials were entitled to be treated in India like Indians but not as favoured people as undoubtedly they would be according to the bill. He would not, however, risk the bill to get sentimental satisfaction. He, also, urged an immediate abolition of whipping as punishment for Indians.

Mr. K. C. Neogy while acknowledging a reluctantracceptance of the position taken by others strongly protested against the enactment of the unwholesome constitutional precedent in the assembly being asked to register the decrees of Whitehall. He feared that multiplication of such instances of dictation would ring the death knell of the autonomy of the Indian Legislature. His reading of the bill was that it did not remove racial distinctions but only made them little less obstrusive, but as the bill was presented with the alternativeve of "accept or reject" he would choose the former.

Mr. Agnihotri who generally represents the extreme left in the Assembly struck a decided note of opposition. He said, "to a casual observer no doubt the bill would appear to be a very great improvement over the existing law but on going through the bill clause by clause he would find it to be otherwise. The bill is a very disappointing and unsatisfactory measure and to all practical purposes is not much of an improvement over the existing law and cannot find favour with Indians."

AMERICAN TOURISTS AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

A large number of American tourists, ladies and gentlemen have arrived in Calcutta. 125 arrived last night by rail from Diamond Harbour, while 324 arrived to-day by two steamers. They will stay here for four days. Some of them will proceed to Benares and others to Darjeeling.

ECHOES OF ILBERT BILL.

FETISH OF IMPERIAL SOLIDARITY

ASSEMBLY AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 6.

The latest Parliamentary tactics adopted by the Government of India to disarm non-official opposition to a legislative measure is to publish it along with the report of the Select Committee and then formally introduce it so as not to give any non-official member the chance of speaking at its first reading. This was the procedure adopted by Government to-day in the Legislative Assembly in respect of the Racial Distinc-ons Bill. Technically speaking the procedure cannot be challenged. But from the point of view of fairness it is open to doubt if such tactics should be employed by Government especially in regard to a measure which is admittedly momentous and on which non-official opinion has been anything but favourable. The Government has probably learnt the value of such a procedure from the experience they had gained by the Assembly's rejection of the first reading of the Princes' Press Protection Bill last September but to practically gag the non-officials from expressing their views during the first stage of a bill is a tendency opposed to the practice hitherto followed in the Indian legislature and must be put a stop to.

However, the Racial Distinctions Bill was introduced by the Hon Sir Malcolm Hailey in all solemnity and will be taken into consideration at an early date. Mr. Seshagiri Iyer, the leader of the Democratic Party attempted thrice to catch the eye of the President but Sir Frederic Whyte took no notice of him as the rules did not allow any speech on the non-official side when a bill is formally introduced.

NON-OFFICIAL OPINION.

The opinion of the non-official members in regard to this Bill has so far been in a fluid state and has just now begun to crystallise. I have wired you separately the opinions of Dr. Sapru who was the President of the Committee on this Bill. His criticisms of the Bill are shared in by a large number of non-official Indian members but there is a difference of opinion over his suggestion to accept the Bill in spite of its imperfections and the defects. The leaders of different parties appear to be in favour of Dr. Sapru's view while among their followers is a certain section which will not definitely oppose every clause of the Bill but which, nevertheless, will put up a fight against it as a whole. Dr. Sapru thinks that the Bill represents an honest compromise arrived at by representatives of the European and the Indian communities and hopes that it would, at no distant date lead to the utter removal of the very few distinctions which now survive but which would not substantially affect the course of justice. This is exhibiting too much of optimism especially in the face of the Whitehall danger of which Dr. Sapru himself is so keenly aware. If the recommendations of the Committee had been fully embodied in the Bill the objection to it would have lost some of its force but when at the dictation of the Secretary of State "the subordinate branch of the British administration" dilutes some provisions of the Bill and mangles some others then it is high time that without caring much for the fate of the Bill the Assembly should on principle protest against the spirit of reactionaryism behind the proposed changes.

SIR M. HAILEY'S SPEECH.

The speech of Sir Malcolm Hailey in introducing the Bill was excellent for its delivery and style. He began with deep pathos, gently recalled the memories of the embittered controversy of forty years ago in connection with the Ilbert Bill and after admitting the Government's fault for not having moved in this matter all these long years referred to the conclusions of Dr. Sapru's impartial Committee conclusions, which he said, were the result of a compromise based on moderation and equity, goodwill and mutual co-operation. Sir Malcolm Hailey says that the Europeans too have surrendered their principle. A close examination of the Bill, however, proves that the privileges of the Europeans have not been taken away in any material particular. On the other hand as Sir Malcolm Hailey himself acknowledged in another part of his speech the inviolable privileges, hitherto, exclusively enjoyed by the Europeans would remain. The most remarkable portion of Sir Malcolm Hailey's speech was his defence of Whitehall. The Home Member, referring to the Secretary of State's decision to include the Colonials in the definition of Europeans raised the usual fetish of the solidarity of the Empire. Every one knows what this solidarity means in Kenya where the White settlers have risen in violent revolt against the Indians.

The Bill having been introduced will come up for consideration about the middle of this month. Neither the Democratic Party nor the National Party has so far considered the Bill at its meetings. I have a shrewd suspicion that the Government instead of moving for the reference of the Bill to any select committee will ask for consideration of the Bill clause by clause in the Assembly converted for the purpose, dance of the non-official members is still so poor that it is very doubtful if the non-officials will be able to carry any amendment. It is whispered in some quarters that some of the non-official members in the Assembly have agreed not to refer the Bill to a select Committee. I do not know what actually was the reason which prompted them to agree to such an arrangement but it is not impossible to guess that the main reason must be the fear that the select committee might whittle the Bill down against the Indians. Unless the Secretary of State's conditions are withdrawn by the Government or defeated by the Assembly, there is no use of future discussing the Bill and after disposing of them the Assembly will do well to support the minority note of Mr. Rangachari and Justice Shah. If these points are not carried the Assembly will be only stultifying itself before the large body of the intelligent public outside the legislative chamber.

MAHARASTRA PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Feb. 6.

An extraordinary meeting of the Maharastra Provincial Committee will be held on the 18th February, at 3 p.m. at the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall Poona. Agenda includes the election of the office bearers and members of the Executive Committee, collection of the Tilak Swaraj Fund and enlistment of volunters.

HINDUSTHANI C. P. CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BETUL, Feb. 2.

The Hindusthani C. P. Special Political Provincial Conference will be held at Betul on the 17th and the 18th February. The Reception Committee elects Munshi Bashirahmad and Mr. Wamanrao Chandekar as President and Secretary respectively. All are invited to attend the Conference.

Speaking at Yeotmal at a meeting presided over by Mr. D. K. Kane M. L. C., Mr. Anney, President, Berar Provincial Congress Committee accused the Majority Party in the Congress of not deviating by hair's breadth from their set policy of prosecuting the triple boycott which was responsible for the formation of the new party. Their determination to fight the bureaucracy by all constitutional and legitimate means constituted their chief difference from the majority party. He appealed for forming unions of Council voters for contesting every seat in the ensuing elections and inflict a heavy defeat on Government by returning stout nationalists.

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Whereas an Application has been made by Messrs. Agascar Bros. of Bombay to the Government of Bombay, on the 3rd of February 1923 under the Indian Electricity Act 1910, as amended in 1922, for the grant of a license for the supply of electrical energy within the Area of Supply as shown in the Deposited Maps, marked A, B, C upon conditions and terms specified in the Draft License submitted, copy of which is given below, notice is hereby given that any person or persons, Company or Local Authority desirous of making representation with reference to the said application may do so by a letter addressed to the Secretary to the Local Government in Public Works Dept. within three months of the date of issue of this, and copy of the said representation should be sent at the same time to the undersigned, the Licensees. Copies of the maps referred to may be inspected and copies of the said Draft License may be purchased for Rupee one per copy at the following places :—

Offices of—Collector of Kolaba, Executive Engineer P. W. D. and Local Board of Talukas at Alibag, and Panvel Municipality, at Panvel and the undersigned.

211 Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay.

Agascar Bros.,
Applicants.

DRAFT LICENSE.

The Kolaba District Electric License 1923.

License for the supply of energy granted by the Government of Bombay under the Indian Electricity Act 1910, as amended in 1922.

License is hereby granted to Messrs. Agascar Brothers (Messrs R. N. Agascar, V. N. Agascar, M B. Kothare and G. G. Shriyan, Partners) carrying on business under the name and style of Agascar Bros. and having their temporary office at 211, Kalbadevi, Road, Bombay, to supply electrical energy in the area with the powers and upon terms and conditions all specified below :—

SHORT TITLE.

1. The License may be cited as "The Kolaba District Electric License 1923."

INTERPRETATION.

2. The several terms, words and expressions to which by the Indian Electricity Act as amended in 1922 or by the Rules thereunder meanings are assigned, shall have in this License the same respective meanings, provided that in this License :—

(1) The "Act" shall mean "the Indian Electricity Act 1910 as amended in 1922." and

(2) The expression "the Licensee" shall mean and include "Messrs. Agascar Brothers and their permitted assigns," and

(3) The expression "Deposited Map" shall mean the plan of the Area of Supply hereinafter specified, which has been deposited with Government in pursuance of the Rules under the Act, which plan is signed for the purpose of identification by the Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the P. W. Department and by the applicants under the name and style of "Agascar Brothers," and

(4) The date of the notification by the Government of Bombay in the Bombay Government Gazette that this License has been granted, is in this License referred to as "the commencement of the License."

SECURITY.

3. (1) The period within which under clause I (a) of the Schedule to the Act the Licensees shall show that they are in a position fully and efficiently to discharge the duties and obligations imposed upon them by this License throughout the area of supply shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Government of Bombay under that clause be three years from the commencement of this License, subject to the Licensees being able to secure all their requirements in bulk from the Hydro-Electric Supply Cos.

(2) The period which under clause I (b) of the Schedule to the Act the Licencees shall deposit, or secure such sum so to be deposited or secured shall, unless otherwise ordered by Government under that clause, be six months from the commencement of this License and Rupees two thousands respectively.

AREA OF SUPPLY.

4. (1) The area within which the supply of energy is authorised by this License is the whole of the area known as the District of Kolaba and bounded as follows :-

NORTH—By Thana District ; | SOUTH—By Ratnagiri District ;
EAST—By Poona & Satara Districts ; | WEST—By the Arabian Sea ;

the boundaries whereof are delineated in the Deposited Map, Marked "A."

(2) In view, however, of the fact that power from the Hydro-Electric Cos. is not available at present except in very limited amount, the present supply by the Licensees will be restricted to the area of Panvel Taluka bounded as follows :—

North—By Kamotha, Asudgaon, and Adai Village ;
East—By Pali Dewad, Dewad, Vishumbe and partly by Kalundre Inam Gaon ;
South—By Kalundre Inam Gaon, Karanjade and partly by Wadghar ;
West—By Wadghar and Kopar ;

the boundaries of which are delineated in the Deposited Map, Marked "B".

PURPOSES OF SUPPLY.

5. Subject to the provisions of this License and the Act and the Rules thereunder the Licensees shall be entitled during the continuance of this License to supply energy within the Area of Supply for all purposes.

SYSTEM OF SUPPLY.

6. The system of supply in pursuance of this License shall be alternating current single or three phase system with a pressure at the consumer's terminals of 230 to 400 volts. Provided always that the Licensees may from time to time with the previous consent in writing and subject to such limitations and conditions as shall be prescribed in writing by the Government of Bombay, adopt any other system of supply for the purpose of this License.

(2) The feeders, distributing mains and service lines may be aerial or underground in whole or in part and shall be erected, constructed and maintained by the Licensees in strict conformity with the Act and Rules thereunder.

COMPULSORY SUPPLY.

7. (1) The Licensees shall execute works to the satisfaction of Government under clause IV of the Schedule to the Act are the following :—

All streets colored "Red" in the Map Marked "C", and mentioned in annexure hereto.

(2) If the Licensees fail to comply with the provisions of the Sub-clause (1), the License may be revoked.

GENERATING STATION.

8. The Transforming and Distributing Stations shall be in the Area of Supply above referred to, viz, Map Marked "B".

LIMITS OF PRICE TO BE CHARGED IN RESPECT OF THE SUPPLY OF ENERGY.

9. The Prices to be charged by the Licensees for energy supplied by them shall not exceed the following Maxima, namely :—

(1) For general supply purposes for lights, fans and heating : Government Buildings, Railways, Commercial and business premises, Clubs, restaurants and hotels, residential premises and religious and educational establishments and Hospitals :—

Annas Eight per unit, subject to a minimum charge not exceeding Rs. 4 pe month per Meter.

(2) For purposes other than specified above and Power purposes :

(a) Upto and including 3 Kilowatts Annas 6 per unit.

(b) for industrial motive purposes from 3 Kilowatts and upwards annas Four per unit.

OR in case of a method of charge approved by the Government of Bombay in accordance with section 23—3 (c) of the Act, such maxima as the Government may fix on approving the method.

N.B. The term "unit" as used in this connection shall be deemed to mean "the energyr contained in a current of one thousand Amperes flowing under an Electric Motive Force of one Volt during one hour."

BREAKING UP OF STREETS.

10. The length of trenches to be opened on any street at any time and the period for which they may remain open shall be determined from time to time by the Government of Bombay or the Local Authority by which such streets are repairable.

PURCHASE OF UNDERTAKING.

11. (1) The option of purchase given by section 7 of the Act shall first be exercisable on the expiration of 50 years from the commencement of this License and thereafter on the expiration of every subsequent period of 20 years during the subsistence of this License. The value of all lands, buildings, works material and plant of the Licensees to be paid for, in accordance with the said section 7 of the Act, shall be their [illegible] market value at the time of such purchase, which shall be determined in case of difference or dispute by Arbitration, due regard being had to the various matters mentioned in the first proviso set out in sub-section (1) of the said section 7 and there shall be added such value so computed as aforesaid on account of compulsory purchase a sum equivalent to ten per cent of the amount of such value.

(2) In accordance with sub-section (2) (d) (ii) of sections of the Act it is hereby declared that the Transforming and Distributing Station to be used in connection with the undertaking shall form part of the undertaking for the purpose of purchase under section 5 or 7 of the Act.

ASSIGNMENT OF LICENSE.

12. At any time after the commencement of this License the Licensees, may with the previous consent in writing of the Government of Bombay and subject to compliance with such conditions upon which such consent may be given, assign the License and transfer the whole of this undertaking in respect of which, this License is granted (including all lands, buildings, works, material and plant of the Licensees) to a Company formed and registered in the Presidency of Bombay, in accordance with the laws for the time being in force in British India or in England under any enactment relating to Companies for the time being in force there, having authority to take over this License and the said undertaking as the case may be and to exercise the powers and perform the obligations so imposed upon the Licensees under this License and the Act and the Rules under the Act and on such assignment and transfer the rights, powers and authorities, obligations and liabilities of the Licensees and shall be assigned and transferred to and shall be exercised by and shall attach to such Company formed as aforesaid.

ANNEXURE.

Mumbra-Karjat Road, Panvel Bunder Road, Ulwa Road, Joshi Ali street from Mumbra-Karjat Road to Kalyan Road, and cross Lanes No. 1 and 2, Balaleshwar Road, Parbhu Ali street and cross Lane, Deshmukh Ali street to Diversion Road, Pardeshi Ali street, Devale street, Kharatpada cross Lane, Ketki Street, Waze Mohalla street, Masjid Tank street, Bhusar Mahalla street, Koliwala street.

Dated 3rd February, 1923.

21, KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY.

AGASCAR BROS.
APPLICANTS.

MR. DAS AND HIS CRITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Referring to the leader in to-day's issue of your paper I should like to say a few words with your permission. I am constrained to observe that a good deal of misunderstanding exist among many people including I am sorry to say your worthy self-regarding the exact views of Mr. Das on the vexed question of entry into councils and the method which he proposes to adopt to carry out his scheme of wrecking the councils.

Fortunately for me, I was present at the meeting of students addressed by him at Gandharva Mahavidyalaya yesterday when he made his position so clear that he was I believe able to brush away the cobwebs of misunderstanding and prejudice which existed in many minds, against his favourite scheme. He emphatically said that he was not against the Khaddar movement or any other item of the contructive programme. He also explained that it was doing him great injustice to say that he had no faith in the efficacy of the Khaddar propaganda. He was as great a believer in the power of the Khaddar movement and its capacity of being used as apowerful lever for advancing the national cause, by encouraging swadeshi, but he did not believe that khaddar alone could win Swaraj for us. He also distinctly gave us to understand that no single item of the constructive programme had in itself the potentiality to lead us to the goal. He was fair enough to admit that his own favourite scheme of entering the councils by itself was not capable of winning Swaraj. The idea is that all the activities for completing the constructive programme and his own pet scheme of wrecking the councils should be so co-ordinated as to bring about the desired result within a measurable disance of time.

In the circumstances, Sir, it is my honest conviction that it is idle and unfair to make virulent attacks against Mr. Das.

Mr. Das' critics must remember that next to Mahatma Gandhi he is the greatest recognised leader of the country at the present moment, and unlike some of his critics his service to the country is not merely lip-service but that he has made sacrifices which are simply stupendous and has suffered incarceration and has also been exhibiting an amount of industry and energy in the furtherance of the national cause which may justly be regarded as phenomenal.

These critics by continually misrepresenting Mr. Das' views, have been doing incalculable harm to the country's cause by loosening the bonds of union and thereby playing into the hands of our enemies.

The time has now come when useless talk and fight of words should cease. Mere abusive language cannot save us in this awful crisis. We must leave Mr. Das alone for the present and work out our salvation, by a determined effort, concentrating all our energies on the Constructive programme.—Yours, etc.,

N. H. BELGAUMVALA.

Bombay, Feb. 6.

SIND NOTES.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Feb .4.

The latest developments at Laussanne have created a great anxiety among the Sind Moslems. The District Khilafat Conference of Sukkur held in this week at Ghotki attended by many Khilafat leaders from Sind and even outside and an audience numbering over 4000 people resented the attitude of the Lausanne delegate of the "greatest Mahommedan Empire".

Though the last evening's telegrams revealing the extent and true nature of that loudly trumpeted solidarity of the French and British Governments on the Near Eastern problem have excercised a soothing effect on the people here, the hostile movements of the British fleet continue alarming them. The feeling here is very high.

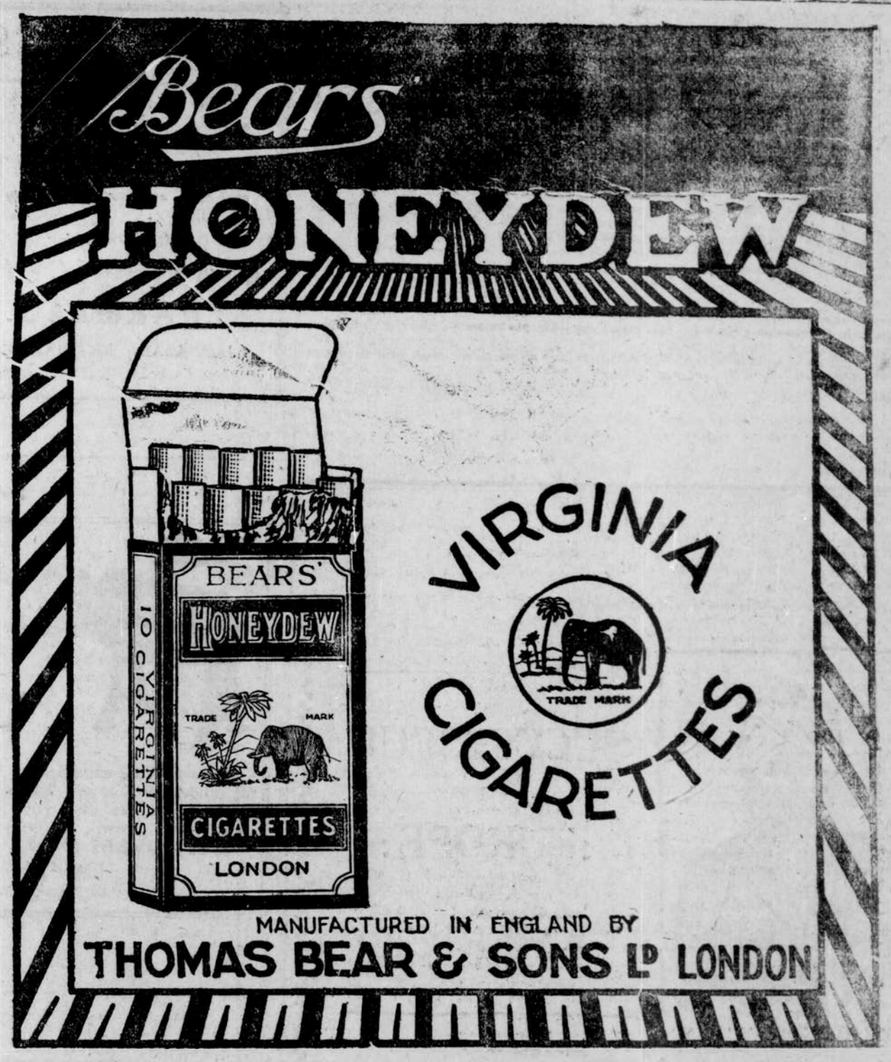
In my last letter I had informed you that a meeting of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee was being held at Shikarpur to arrange the programme of the Congress work in the light of the resolutions passed at Gaya. It is encouraging to see that the Sind workers have fully grasped the gravity of the situation and have sunk all their differences which this year's elections had created among them, and have decided to push on the Congress work. The Sub-Committees have been directed to enrol 2,000 volunteers and collect 1 lac of rupees for the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

The Sind Government has also been carrying on counter-propaganda to combat the non-co-operation movement. The Aman Sabhas have been revived.

The Sind Provincial Sadhu Conference is meeting here under the presidentship of Mahant Atan Parkash of Hardwar. He delivered an *extempore* learned speech reminding his audience that the true foundation of all *asrams* was the Grihistha *Asarm*. He appealed to the Sadhus to do their duties. The Conference which began on the 1st instant is to end to-day. It is said that some religions reformation is under contemplation.

A correspondent wires from Lucknow under date February 7th :—

Maulana Takeen Syed Abdul Hai Nazim of Nadwatululema suddenly died here last Friday evening. An extraordinary meeting of the Nizamat Council was held at which after expressing deep sorrows at his unexpected death and placing on record appreciation of the Maulana's high character and great services to the Nadwe during a long course of years, it was decided that Nawab Syed Mahd Ali Hasan Khan should provisionally carry on the duties of Nazim till an election for the office has taken place.



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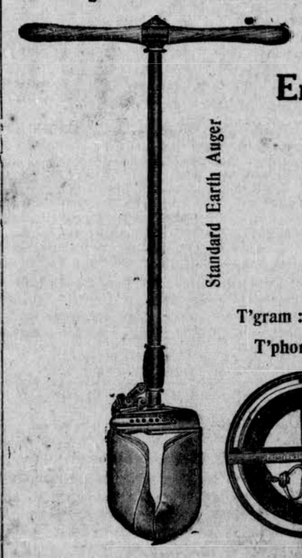

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Printed and published for the INDIAN NEWSPAPERS Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.